The Chicago Tribune.

VOLUME 25. CHICAGO, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 12, 1872---SIX PAGES. NUMBER 303.

POLITICAL.

Democratic State Conventions in Iowa, Kansas, and South Carolina Declare for Greeley.

Hendricks to Accept the Democratic Nomination for Governor of Indiana.

Voorhees Gets the Cold Shoulder from Delegates of His Own District.

Meeting in Washington of Prominent Democrats Opposed to Greeley and Brown.

They Resolve Upon Putting a Third Ticket in the Field.

The Pennsylvania Republican State Ticket---Another Blast From Forney.

Iowa Democratic State Convention—The Cincinnati Nominations Indorsed.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DES MOINES, June 11.—At 11 o'clock this morning, the Democratic State Convention was called to order by Hon. John P Irish, Chairman of the Democratic Central Committee, D. D. Finch, of Polk, was elected temporary President; T. O. Walker, of Davis, and P. H. Bosquet, of Marion, temporary Secretaries.

The following committees were then elected:

Credentials—John W. Dubois, of Jefferson; D. N. Richardson, of Scott; F. D. Bayless, of Clayton; W. R. Mead, of Howard; D. W. Crain, of Poweshiek; T. O. Walker, of Davis; J. C. Morgan, of Madison, D. H. Gaylord, of Cherokee.

On Permanent Organization—Ed Johnstone, of Lee; J. A. Bryant, of Jackson; J. F. Bates, of Dubuque; W. C. Stanbury, of Cerro Gordo; J. R. Christy, of Benton; W. T. Smith, of Mokask; A. J. Lyon, of Dallas; J. M. Harvey, of Harrison; William Allen, of Sac.

On Resolutions—Charles Mason, of Des Moines; J. B. Murphy, of Scott; B. B. Richards, of Dubuque; W. H. McClure, of Blackhaw; Gus Livor, of Poweshiek; Gillespy, of Wapello; Byron Rice, of Polk; W. A. Stow, of Fremont; E. D. Fenn, of Story.

A committee, consisting of Messrs. W. P. Bentley, B. F. Montgomery, and Hon. John P Irish, were appointed to send a telegraphic despatch of greeting from this Convention to the Democratic State Convention of South Carolina, in session to-day. The Convention then adjourned until 2 p. m.

Reassembled at the time specified. The Committee on Credentials reported delegates present and entitled to seats from seventy counties.

The Committee on Permanent Organization reported as follows: President, Hon B B Richards, of Dubuque County; Vice Presidents, H Robb, J. H. Murphy, F. Bayless, J. M. Eder, George Paul, H A Hilton, Hon. J. M. Tuttle, A. Sisby, and C. C. Smeltzer; Secretaries, John Gallagher and W. W. Wimer.

The following resolutions were then adopted:

Resolved, That the principles enunciated at the late Cincinnati Convention, taken in connection with the letter of Horace Greeley accepting the nomination of that Convention, constitute a platform on which all the element of opposition to the present corrupt Administration of the Federal Government can stand.

Resolved, That this Convention instruct the delegates to the Baltimore Convention to vote and act as a unit upon all questions.

The Convention then proceeded to the election of delegates to the Baltimore Convention, and Charles Mason, of Des Moines County; John F. Duncombe, of Webster; M. M. Ham of Dubuque; and John P. Irish, of Johnson, were elected delegates at large, and James P. White, Timothy Murphy, J. S. Root, and Giles Cole were elected alternates.

District delegates were selected as follows:

First District. Delegates, Charles T. Barker and Edward Campbell; alternates, John Bird and D. Moore.

Second District. Delegates, H. M. Martin and L N Stuart; alternates, J. H. Wallace and Walter J. Hayes.

Third District. Delegates, S H Kinnie and Colonel John H. Peters; alternates, J. F. Stoneman and R. E. Bishop.

Fourth District. Delegates, Colonel J. D. Thompson and G. C. Wright; alternates, W. R. Mead and D. Dougherty.

Fifth District. Delegates, N. B. Holbrook and A. O. Sherwood; alternates, G. W. Crain and Moses Bloom.

Sixth District. Delegates, J. B. Atherton and S. B Evans; alternates, Amos Harris and John A. Wilson.

Seventh District. Delegates, J. E. Williamson and J K Pitman; alternates, E. W. Perry and G. W. Seevers.

Eighth District. Delegates, B. F. Montgomery and N C Ridenour; alternates, T. H. Alexander, R. G Phelps.

Ninth District. Delegates, John P. Allison and C. C. Smeltzer; alternates, D. L. Fenn and S. S. Webb.

Hon. T. W. Claggett, the editor of the Keokuk *Constitution*, moved the appointment of a Committee to act in conjunction with a like Committee to be appointed by the Liberal Republicans, to call a joint Convention for the nomination of a State ticket. After some discussion, the motion was withdrawn, and the Convention adjourned *sine die*.

Hendricks to Accept the Nomination for Governor of Indiana.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., June 11.—At noon to-day, Hon. T. J. Hendricks withdrew his declination to run for Governor, and now the slate arranged yesterday is all knocked into pi. It is probable that M. C. Kerr will be a candidate for Congressman-at-Large. The Lieutenant Governorship lies between W. C. Depauw, of New Albany, and Pliny Hoagland, of Ft. Wayne. J. B. Stoll has been bought off from his warfare against Shoemaker for the nomination as Auditor, and will take a nomination as Congressman-at-Large. The other nominations will be about the same as stated.

The Liberal Republicans met this afternoon, and agreed to suggest to the Convention that about the fair thing will be to give them the nomination for Secretary of State and one Congressman-at-Large. Colonel W. E. McLean and George W. Julian are named for the respective offices.

Hon. D. W. Voorhees arrived in the city to-night. He is singing very small now, and says he will support the Baltimore nominees, whoever they may be. The delegation from Dan's district went right back on his form of preaching to night, and agreed to indorse Greeley.

[To the Associated Press.]

INDIANAPOLIS, June 11.—The hotels are thronged with distinguished Democratic politicians from all parts of the State who are engaged in fixing up the programme for the Convention to-morrow, although the bulk of the delegates have not arrived. It is said that Senator Hendricks was waited on by various deputations of influential Democrats this morning and finally induced to accept the nomination for Governor. Up to this morning he had positively declined. He will accordingly be nominated by acclamation. Hon. M. C. Kerr will probably receive the nomination for Lieutenant Governor. It is expected that the Convention will indorse the Cincinnati nominees by a large majority, although there will be a very strong opposition to it by some leading prominent Democrats. It is understood that the Liberal Republicans, at a meeting held this morning, agreed to support a straight Democratic State Ticket if the Convention will indorse Greeley and Brown.

The District Delegations held caucus to-night and elected Delegates to the Baltimore Convention. The delegates appointed are all favorable to Greeley and Brown.

In the Terre Haute District caucus, a motion to substitute Voorhees in place of Dowling for delegate from the State at large to the Democratic Convention, was lost by a vote of 76 to 93.

Hon. George W. Julian said, in the Liberal Republican caucus to-day, he would be glad if the Democrats would take him as one of their standard bearers.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, June 11.—A telegram received here from a careful Democratic politician at Indianapolis makes no mention of the rumors that Mr. Hendricks had declined the use of his name before the Indiana Democratic Convention, to assemble in that city to-morrow, but says that gentleman will certainly be nominated. The despatch also says there is little doubt that Colonel John S. Williams, of Lafayette, will be nominated for Congressman-at-Large. These men are in direct conflict with the peculiar conduct of Dan Voorhees, and the situation is one with which that gentleman has little in common.

Senator Wilson's Proposed Stumping Tour.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, June 11.—Senator Wilson, in his new attitude as candidate for Vice President, has less to say in regard to the mistakes of the Grant Administration than he had before the assembling of the Philadelphia Convention. He will go home in a few days, and will probably make his first speech in his own town of Natick. He will devote some time to the preparation of a second volume of his history of the slave power, but he says that later in the summer he intends to take a tour through the South, making a few speeches by the way.

President Settle, of the Philadelphia Convention—Now and Then.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, June 11.—The Baltimore *Gazette* says of the Hon. Thomas Settle, who presided over the Grant Convention at Philadelphia, that he howled for secession in 1861, and was afterwards a Confederate Major, with a reputation for duplicity that defeated his ambition to command a regiment in which he served, and that he changed to the winning side when the war was drawing to a close.

Forney's *Press* in a double-leaded leader on the Republican State ticket in that State, says that the Convention which nominated it was the most scandalous body that has assembled at Harrisburg since the infamous Lecompton Constitution of 1858. The defeat of the Republican National and State nominees both, are predicted, unless the former is withdrawn, and Cameron is thrown overboard.

Kansas Democratic State Convention.

TOPEKA, Kansas, June 11.—The Democratic State Convention met here to-day. Nearly every county was represented. Wilson Shannon, Sr., presided and in his opening speech said that should the Baltimore Convention make a nomination of some good man, he would surely be sacrificed, and no advantage gained. He counselled the party to unite with the friends of reform, and the opponents of centralization and plunder.

Mark J. Parrott responded to calls. He cordially invited the union of the Democrats with the supporters of Greeley.

The resolutions declare: First, that the paramount duty of every citizen is devotion and obedience to the Constitution and laws of the Republic.

Second. That political organizations are useful and beneficial only when their purpose and action demonstrate that love of country that controls their councils and dictates their policy; but when lawless ambition, imbecility, corruption, and man-worship dominate a party, it is the duty of all citizens without regard to previous political affiliations, and forgetful of past and buried differences to join hands and hearts in one effort to crush such party and drive its leaders from power.

Third. Believing the present Chief Executive and nominee of the Republican party for re-election, is utterly unfitted for the high position he holds; that his Administration stands alone in the history of the nation for shameless ignorance, nepotism, gift-taking, for reckless disregard of law and forgetfulness of the ancient honor of the Republic; for the utter want of that dignity and statesmanship which should characterize the executive government of the first Republic of the earth, and that his continuance in power would degrade the nation and be dangerous to the liberties of the people; and so believing, we are willing to join all good citizens in the pending campaign in an effort to drive him from place.

Fourth. As this can, in our judgment, be most surely accomplished by accepting and supporting the platform and candidates of the Cincinnati Convention, our delegates to the National Council of the party are instructed to oppose the nomination of a ticket by that Council, and to favor the indorsement of the Cincinnati nominees and platform.

The resolutions were carried unanimously and with a shout.

The following delegates to Baltimore were elected: R. B. Morris, G. W. Hewlett, T. P. Fenton, W. R. Wagstaff, Jno. Martin, G. B. Wood, Isaac Sharp, T. W. Waterson, P. F. Dewane.

The President's Letter of Acceptance.

WASHINGTON, June 11.—The President wrote his letter of acceptance of the Philadelphia nomination while at the Capitol yesterday afternoon, after his return from the Executive Mansion, where he had received the President and Vice Presidents of the Convention. Sitting down at a table, he carefully read the letter which formally notified him of his nomination, and, taking up a lead pencil, commenced writing a reply on a half sheet of letter paper. The President wrote rapidly, and when he had finished the letter, read it aloud to those present, on which they all expressed themselves highly pleased with it. A verbal alteration was suggested by one of the gentlemen present, which was accepted by the President, but, with this exception, the original draft of the letter bore no erasure.

[An enterprising relic hunter in Sitka is now supposed to be anxiously awaiting the receipt of the historical "stub" with which this remarkable letter was written.]

The New Hampshire Senatorial Contest.

CONCORD, N. H., June 11.—The Senatorial contest continues with increasing spirit and excitement, all influential Republicans in the State being more or less engaged in it. Patterson's friends are confident that he will receive the nomination; and, on the other hand, Rollins' supporters are equally sure of his success, claiming nearly 40 majority. Of the result, which will be determined by the nominating caucus on Thursday next, nothing can be predicted with certainty, though rotation seems to be the popular idea.

The South Carolina Democracy.

COLUMBUS, S. C., June 11.—The Democratic State Convention met this evening. Nineteen counties, out of thirty-two, were represented by eighty-seven delegates. Simeon Fair was temporary Chairman and W D. Porter permanent Chairman. Porter made a strong speech in favor of the Cincinnati nominations. The speech was received with rapturous applause. Numerous resolutions were introduced, all urging support of Greeley, whose name was received with an ovation of applause whenever mentioned. More than half the delegates in the present Convention came instructed to support the Cincinnati movement, and urge no separate Democratic nomination at Baltimore. The feeling of the Convention was evidently unanimous in this direction. A Committee on Resolutions was appointed, and the Convention adjourned until to-morrow forenoon.

Delaware Democratic State Convention.

DOVER, Del., June 11.—The Democratic State Convention met to-day, J. B. Pennington occupying the chair. The resolutions denounce Grant in the bitterest terms, and the Thirteenth, Fourteenth, and Fifteenth Amendments to the Constitution as a fraud on the American people, and call for a straight Democratic ticket. The following are the delegates chosen to Baltimore: New Castle County—Senator T. F. Bayard and Hon. B. T. Biggs. Kent County—Ex-Governor Saulsbury and Hon. John Williams. Sussex County—E. L. Martin and Hon. John H. Paynter.

Meeting of Prominent Democrats Opposed to the Cincinnati Nominees.

WASHINGTON, June 11.—Several prominent Democrats—about twenty-five in number—representing Virginia, Texas, Indiana, Kentucky, Illinois, Arkansas, and New York, held a secret meeting last evening, at the Owen House, and resolved that, in the event of the Baltimore Convention indorsing the nominees of the Cincinnati Convention, immediate steps be taken to call another Convention for the purpose of nominating Democratic candidates for the Presidency and Vice Presidency. Their headquarters are at Indianapolis, with Colonel Grey as Chairman.

Florida Delegates to the Baltimore Convention to Support Greeley and Brown.

TALLAHASSEE, Fla., June 11.—The Conservative State Central Committee met here to-day, and appointed regular delegates to the Baltimore Convention. A State Convention for the nomination of electors and State ticket will be held in Jacksonville, at the time to be hereafter named. A majority of the delegates appointed are pledged to favor the acceptance of the Cincinnati nominees, but will abide the action of the Convention.

The Liberal Movement in Ohio.

COLUMBUS, O., June 11.—The Chairman of the State Liberal Executive Committee has issued a call for the Liberal State Committee to meet in Cleveland June 25, two days previous to the meeting of the State Democratic Convention. This meeting is called to endeavor to induce the Democrats to put a fusion State ticket in the field, dividing the offices with Liberal Republicans.

What the Tennessee Delegation to the Philadelphia Convention Say.

WASHINGTON, June 11.—The Tennessee delegates to the Philadelphia Convention have been here several days. They were presented to the President, Secretary Boutwell, and other members of the Cabinet by Governor Sam Bard, of that State, and to day they had an interview with Senator Wilson. The delegates left for home to-night. They stated that the Republican party in Tennessee will give a largely increased vote over former elections for Grant and Wilson.

The Liberal Republican Movement in West Virginia.

WHEELING, W. Va., June 11.—The opening Greeley and Brown meeting of the campaign in this State was held in this city last night, called originally for business and organization. No special effort was made to draw a crowd, but the meeting was so well attended that speeches had to be provided, which were furnished by W. P. Hubbard, late delegate to Cincinnati, and G. L. Cranger. Men of both parties participated in about equal numbers. A Greeley Campaign Club was formed at the close of the meeting. A County Executive Committee and a large delegation to the Grafton Convention on Thursday were appointed. The delegates to Baltimore are known to be nearly unanimous for Greeley.

Miscellaneous.

ST. LOUIS, June 11.—A large meeting of colored citizens, to ratify the nomination of Grant and Wilson, was held last night. Speeches were made by several persons, all of whom heartily indorsed the nominees, and urged the colored people to stand firmly by the Republican party, and were loudly applauded.

MILWAUKEE, June 11.—The delegates elected from this city to the Democratic State Convention stand: Greeley, 8; anti-Greeley, 5; unknown, 4.

—The Philadelphia *Inquirer* says:

"It is now likely that Mr. Colfax will, even as his letter stated, be seen no more in the political field, and, like one who has had his chance and thrown it away too hastily, drift out of the world's consideration or thought."

—The Philadelphia *Post* is the first Republican paper in that city to declare for Greeley, which it does on the day after the Convention, in unmistakable fashion.

—Among the numerous letters from anti-Grant soldiers, which General Banning has furnished for publication, this from Colonel [illegible] has a [illegible] interest for Massachusetts readers. It bears date of April 29:

"I expect to be in Europe at the time of the proposed Convention; but I am prepared, after due reflection, to sign the call. I have been, and hope to be, faithful to the Republican party. I was also a firm supporter of President Grant, up to the time when Mr. Sumner was removed, through his influence, from the Chairmanship of the Committee on Foreign Affairs. Since then the whole aspect of political affairs has rapidly changed. We see one of the most important of the President's measures denounced and ridiculed by his chosen allies, and only supported by those whom he has alienated from him. In such a case we have to choose between his measures and his men. I confess I prefer the measures. I desire to see the nomination of a President who can carry them out—who has the power to reconcile instead of dividing his supporters; who if he cannot unite the nation, can at least unite his own party."

—In August, Tennessee elects Governor, Legislature, a Judge of the Supreme Court, and county officers; and in November, Congressmen and Presidential Electors.

FOREIGN.

MEXICO.

MATAMORAS, June 9.—The Revolutionists, under Quiroga, having recaptured Monterey on the instant, before General Ceballos could reach there with reinforcements, Quiroga turned on Ceballos with all his force and compelled him to retreat to Mier, where he was yesterday. It is believed to day that Ceballos cannot remain in the field against the insurgents with his present force, and is retreating on Matamoras to shelter himself and the National Guard. Several of General Ceballos' heavy guns have reached Reynosa, having been sent in advance to prevent their retarding his retreat. General Quiroga's force is estimated at 5,000 men, he having impressed into his service 1,500 prisoners captured from General Corrello in the engagement at Monterey. General Ceballos issued a proclamation at Mier, yesterday, acknowledging the disaster at Monterey and its reoccupation by the revolutionists, their advance upon his force, and indicating his probable retreat from here, which is now being executed. Another siege of Matamoras is imminent, with the prestige of the recent success in favor of the revolutionists.

NEW ORLEANS, June 10.—The Brownsville steamer, of San Juan, arrived to-night from Comargo, which place she left yesterday afternoon, bringing Governor Cordelias and staff, and 30 other men, who are all of the Government forces that escaped from the disaster at Monterey out of 4,000.

NEW YORK, June 11.—Despatches from Mexico state that Corello, when he attacked Monterey, had 3,000 men. He lost everything, his whole army being killed, wounded and captured or scattered. His loss includes his ammunition, artillery trains and $10,000 in money. This disaster has caused a great depression. The people are flying to the United States. General Corello's staff and twenty men who are all of the Government force that escaped from the disaster at Monterey, have arrived at Brownsville, Texas. General Ceballos has retreated to Mier, pursued by the revolutionists. Trevino captured $50,000 from the Government. The revolutionists have reoccupied Monterey. In the battle on the 30th, the rebels lost their chiefs, Rafael, Herrera, Antonio Leon, Garcia Farnava, and a brother of Quiroga. The Juarists lost Colonels Regula and Alden.

ROUMANIA.

NEW YORK, June 11.—A special despatch from London says that Earl Granville, seconded by the Italian Government, has proposed a conference of European Powers to consider the course to be adopted in view of the constant recurrence of barbarous outbursts against the Jews in Roumania, and the propriety of exerting a direct pressure on the Roumanian Government to compel preventive measures. Prince Gortschakoff, in reply to Earl Granville's proposal, sympathizes with persecuted Jews, but apprehends that the course proposed would only excite agitation on the Eastern question and that, therefore, he is not willing to enter into such a conference. He proposes a joint note to the Roumanian Government as to its intentions and guarantees that it can afford protection to the Jews, and thinks that this would awaken it to some sense of its responsibility. Should the reply to this proposal be unsatisfactory, he would suggest a settlement on the basis of the treaty of 1858. Prussia takes the same ground. The answers of the other Powers are not yet known, but it is probable that the suggestion of Gortschakoff will be adopted.

FRANCE.

PARIS, June 10.—In the National Assembly, this afternoon, there was an animated discussion over the amendment to the Army bill, reducing the term of military service from five to four years. There emphatically disclaimed further responsibility for the army if the amendment was adopted, and it was finally rejected by a vote of 59 to 495.

BREST, June 10.—The steamship Periere from New York has arrived.

THE TREATY.

Conflicting Reports as to the Prospects of Its Ratification—Another Exciting Debate in the English Parliament.

NEW YORK, June 11.—The *Herald's* Washington despatch says that the failure of the Treaty of Washington, so far as it relates to a settlement of the Alabama Claims, is at least conceded by the President. Secretary Fish called on the President, on receipt of Minister Schenck's despatch, with the note of Earl Granville as to the manner of disposing of the business of arbitration on the 15th, and the President said that the only course was to meet the pretensions of the British Government in their own language. Accordingly Minister Schenck was yesterday instructed to abandon the arbitration. Mr. Schenck's instructions specify that this Government declines to become a party to the joint application for the adjournment, if it is moved by Great Britain. This Government cannot be a party to any understanding whereby Great Britain submits her argument conditionally, the obligations of the treaty being reciprocal and unqualified. If the British Government have desire to withdraw from the arbitration, they must do so without asking the consent of this Government. If such notice or withdrawal as is suggested in Earl Granville's note be given, it will be the duty of the American agent or counsel to repel it very decidedly, in terms which self-respect will make necessary. Such notice would instantly terminate all further negotiations on the part of this Government. Mr. Bancroft Davis has been instructed in accordance with the above.

NEW YORK, June 11.—A Washington special says the President, before leaving town, told a prominent Senator, a member of the Committee on Foreign Relations, that no settlement had been made with Great Britain in regard to the question of indirect claims covered by the supplemental treaty, but that he expected some definite conclusion would be arrived at in a very few days, and that, in his judgment, the British Ministry have no intention of allowing the Treaty of Washington to fail.

LONDON, June 11.—In the House of Commons to-day Mr. Gladstone made a statement of the present condition of the Alabama negotiations, the main point of which was that a proposal had been made to the United States for the postponement of the meeting of the Board of Arbitration at Geneva for eight months. This information had already been anticipated by the late cable despatches to the English press from America, which state that the letter of Earl Granville making the proposition had been published there in full.

Bernal Osborne asked whether the despatch purporting to be from Earl Granville proposing an adjournment of the Geneva Tribunal was genuine. He considered it humiliating and undignified.

Gladstone replied that the despatch was genuine, and he defended the proposition it contained as honorable to both countries.

Disraeli strongly opposed leaving the question open for eight months, particularly while a heated Presidential contest was in progress in the United States. This country had been kept too long in the dark. He believed the policy of the Government would end in disaster and disgrace.

Gordon and Bentinck, Lord Yarmouth, Mr. Walrey, and others, severely criticised the Government, expressing want of confidence in its future proceedings.

Mr. Gladstone defended the action of the Government at great length, and closed with the declaration that it would be a crime to deviate a hair's breadth from the original position.

In the House of Lords, Granville made his statement. He said that, on Saturday last, it became clear that the British and American Governments would fail, for want of time, to come to an agreement with regard to the supplemental article. The difficulty between them related solely to the bearing [illegible] were to have in the future. The Americans considered the English objections hypercritical. He had consented to the idea of adjournment of the Geneva Board to give time for the removal of the difficulties. To-morrow the British agent and representative would start for Geneva for it would be dignified and courteous to appear before the Arbitrators, whatever the circumstances might be. Decisive instructions and full powers had been given them.

Lord Cairns expressed astonishment, but the House was accustomed to surprises on this subject. He supposed that the eight months' adjournment was made in the hope of something turning up and helping the Government out of the predicament.

Granville said he must hesitate to accept Lord Cairns' criticisms, because of the inaccuracies of his speech.

The Marquis of Salisbury believed the Americans were urging as strongly as ever their indirect claims. England had failed to maintain her position. He felt there was ground for trust. Parliament had subsisted too long on scraps of information, supplied through the corruption or indiscretion of American officials. The House wanted to know what the terms were on which England consented to proceed with the arbitration.

Earl Kimberley, Colonial Secretary, replied that neither taunts nor ingenuity could alter the determination of the Government.

Earl Derby objected to the personalities in this debate. He asked why did England propose the adjournment of the Arbitration, and why for so long a time? The country had received the news with surprise and regret.

Earl Granville said the adjournment was made to a date when Parliament and Congress would both be in session. He did not see anything alarming.

Earl Grey considered the Government censurable. He thought England ought to withdraw from the Treaty unless indirect claims were withdrawn.

Loud cheers followed this declaration.

WASHINGTON.

The Release of Dr. Howard Believed to Be Near at Hand.

Important Changes in the Existing Postal Regulations.

Description of the New Postal Card, to Be Speedily Introduced.

National Bank Returns Called for by the Comptroller.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DR HOUARD'S CASE.

WASHINGTON, D C., June 11.—It would seem that the deliverance of Dr. Houard, the American citizen imprisoned by the Spanish authorities, is near at hand. At least this is the opinion of the Secretary of State. If Houard is liberated it will not be due so much to the interposition of the State Department as to the efforts of the Spanish Minister here, who has taken a very deep interest in the case. Secretary Fish is generally censured by Republicans as well as Democrats for his failure to secure the release of Howard, even after the passage of the strong resolution by the House of Representatives. There is no question but a peremptory demand for the release of Houard, made upon the Spanish Government, would have met with an immediate and favorable response. It is now understood that Houard will be amnestied by the Spanish Government about the 15th of this month.

THE NEW POSTAL BILL,

which became a law just before the session closed, makes some changes in existing postal regulations which are of general interest. The most important is the authorization of one cent postal cards for correspondence or for printed circulars similar to those which were introduced in Great Britain nearly two years ago and are now in use in nearly all European countries. The House provided in the bill for cards with a paper flap to cover and conceal the writing. The Senate changed this to an open card. In Conference Committee the style of the card was left to the discretion of the Postmaster General, who prefers the open card, and will order that kind only to be manufactured. The face of the card will bear a one-cent stamp, and will be provided with lines for the address, and the back will be ruled for the letter. The price of the card and stamp will be only 1 cent. It will probably be three or four weeks before they will be ready for sale, as the plates for printing have yet to be prepared. The postage on circulars, newspapers, and other transient printed matter, which, under the old law, was 2 cents for every four ounces or less, is now 1 cent for 2 ounces or less. Small circulars, which formerly cost 2 cents to mail, can now be sent for 1 cent, an important reduction to business men who use the mails largely to advertise their business. The change is now in force, the law being immediate in its effects. The First Assistant Postmaster General refused to-day to recognize the law, however, when an attorney laid the question before him, after having been told at the city Post Office that his circulars with a one-cent stamp could not be sent. The official claimed the right to suspend the operation of the law until it could be promulgated to Postmasters throughout the country. This claim is regarded as indefensible. The law is now operative and everybody is entitled to claim its benefits. Postmasters being expected to know its provisions as well as other people.

POCKETED BILLS.

The bills pocketed by the President, which received neither his assent nor veto, and which, therefore, failed to become laws, were of much less consequence than usual after a session, consisting merely of two private bills, one for the relief of James Delong, late Consul at Hayti, and the other to reimburse John E. Woodward for certain moneys paid by him.

OFF FOR LONG BRANCH.

To-day was the regular time for a Cabinet meeting, when it was expected that the diplomatic irregularities in the treaty situation would be made regular, and when the commercial and financial interests of the country would be given some assurances that our foreign complications would be peacefully solved and settled; but early in the day, and in less than twelve hours after Congress had adjourned, the President and his family, both military and domestic, had fled to Long Branch, leaving the public business to care for itself as best it might; and this Presidential abdication found numerous imitators in the Cabinet. Boutwell, Belknap, Fish, and Williams will have shaken the dust of Washington from their feet, and fled from the cares of State, either to loiter at the seaside or to look after matters political, which are purely personal. When it was first announced here that Grant was going to make his accustomed visit to Long Branch immediately upon the adjournment of Congress, but few were inclined to believe it. Congressmen and Senators both said that the President could not thus afford to trifle with the public interests, especially in view of the pending campaign; and that, if he had no more judgment than to act this way, somebody should be commissioned to expostulate with him. Whether this latter course was ever pursued or not, cannot be stated; but certain it is, that Grant has abandoned the seat of Government, and gone to participate in the gayeties of a fashionable watering-place. The scenes at the White House to-day, in consequence of Grant's abrupt departure, have been as amusing as the occasion for them was disgraceful. Many Congressmen and Senators stayed over, expecting to have a chance to consult with the President about matters personal to themselves and interesting to their constituents. They found that the nominee for a second term did not even leave a responsible representative behind him to tell where communications by mail might reach him. The most indignant of all these visitors was Senator John A. Logan. He expected a reception which would somewhat atone for his late defection from Liberalism, and which would reward him for the masterly manner in which he had gone back on his own convictions as to Grant. He found, instead of a gracious President, simply two or three menials at the White House, who couldn't intelligently tell where their master had gone. At the Departments, also, the Congressmen who have stayed over found that, with but one or two exceptions, there was no responsible party left with whom they could have satisfactory dealings. These departures have been the theme of conversation in all circles to-day, and the absent Government officials come in for more rebukes than compliments from friends as well as foes.

[To the Associated Press.]

REVENUE DECISION.

WASHINGTON, June 11.—Commissioner Douglass decides that tobacco stored in export tobacco warehouses may be withdrawn at reduced rate on and after 1st of July.

NEW NATIONAL BANK.

The Clinton County National Bank of Wilmington, Ohio, has been authorized to commence business.

CLAYTON'S CASE.

The majority of the Special Committee of the Senate to investigate the charges against Senator Clayton, of Arkansas, reported that in their opinion the charges were not sustained. Senator Norwood protest against the majority submitting a report at this time. He says the report refers only to a small portion of the material evidence, and the conclusions of the majority are hastily drawn.

FISH.

Secretary Fish left for New York last night. He returns Monday.

BACK PAY DEMANDED.

John C. Graham, prominent in the Workingmen's Organizations in New York, accompanied by Senator Wilson, visited Judge Richardson, Acting Secretary of the Treasury, for the purpose of making arrangements that the amounts due the workingmen on the New York Post Office for the extra two hours' work in the past, be paid directly to the men themselves, through a Committee they may appoint. Judge Richardson promised to give the matter attention.

COMPTROLLER'S CALL.

The Comptroller of the Currency has issued a circular calling on National Banks throughout the country for a report of their conditions at the close of business June 10.

LEFT TOWN.

All the members of the Cabinet are now absent from Washington with the exception of Robeson, Delano, and Creswell.

THE COTTON CLAIMS.

The Secretary of the Treasury has issued a circular in accordance with the recently passed law authorizing and directing him to pay to the lawful owners or their legal representatives all cotton seized after the 30th of June, 1865, by the agents of the Government unlawfully, and in violation of their instructions, the net proceeds, without interest, of the sales of said cotton actually paid into the Treasury. The Secretary has established rules and regulations on the subject. The claimant, on completing the proofs relied on to sustain his claim is required to so notify the Secretary in writing, and after the expiration of six months, allowed by Congress for filing claims, the cases will be taken up and disposed of in the order which notifications have been received, unless further delay is asked by the claimant or demanded by the public interests.

THE TARIFF TAX

Commissioner Douglass has decided that snuff is still liable to a tax of 32c per pound.

THE WORKING-MEN.

In Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, June 11.—The strikers held another meeting this afternoon, at which it was reported that 25 prominent manufacturing firms were willing to accede to the demands of the working-men if there would be a general resumption in work in their individual establishments immediately. Addresses were made by delegates from Working-mens' Unions in New York and Chicago.

At Quincy, Ill.

QUINCY, Ill., June 11.—Notices appear in this morning's papers calling for a meeting of labor unions, to arrange for a grand demonstration at an early day. The object of the demonstration is not divulged, but is supposed by many to be inspired by the recent strikes in Chicago, New York, and elsewhere.

Railroads.

ATCHISON, Ks, June 11.—In the late A. & N. R. R. disaster, the Superintendent of Bridges and Road Master say there was not a single timber broken. A heavy rain had thoroughly saturated the earth, so that it easily gave way. The bents of the timbers were simply pressed apart, and the tenants drawn out of shape. Major Firth is much easier to day. His physicians say there is a decided change for the better.

Recent intelligence renders the building of the magnificent bridge over the Missouri River at this point, and the extension of the Hannibal & St Joe R. R. to this city, a certainty. Bonds to the amount of $1,200,000 have been executed for erecting the bridge. Work will be commenced as soon as the material can be gotten upon the ground.

YANKTON, Dak., June 11.—The Commissioners of Yankton County to-day turned over bonds to the amount of $300,000 to the Dakota South Railroad Company, being one-half the amount voted, and based on the work already done. Contracts are being let for the entire line, and the work will be pushed through as rapidly as possible. The whole line from Sioux City to Yankton, 65 miles, is to be completed by November 1.

Steamer Burned.

BROCKVILLE, Canada, June 11.—The Royal Mail Line steamer Kingston burned to the water's edge this afternoon, while on her up trip, off Grenadier Island, 18 miles above Brockville. She had a full cargo of freight and about one hundred passengers, all of whom escaped, with the exception of a lady, said to be Mrs. Doctor Jones, of Montreal, who jumped from the stern of the boat with her life-preserver not properly adjusted. The boat was run ashore on Grenadier Island, when the fire, which originated in a state-room, midship over the engine, spread with such rapidity that only one boat could be lowered, which was filled with women and children, but swamped on touching the water. The other passengers and crew jumped into the water and struggled ashore. The propeller Dominion was hailed, and brought the passengers to Brockville. Nothing of the cargo or baggage was saved. Loss on the steamer about $75,000; insured for $60,000.

War Department Weather Prognostics.

WASHINGTON, June 11.—Clear weather will prevail very generally on Wednesday north and west of the Ohio Valley, with light to fresh westerly to northerly winds, and over the Southern States with light to fresh southerly to westerly winds. Clear and partially cloudy weather over the southern portion of the Middle and New England States, and increasing cloudiness and possibly threatening weather over northern portions, with light to fresh westerly to southerly winds. Dangerous winds are not anticipated.

Omaha Items.

OMAHA, Neb. 11.—The Omaha *Daily Bee* office was destroyed by fire this morning.

Trains westward are heavily loaded every day, the pleasure travel to California being very large.

One and one-half tons average amount of silver bullion is received here daily by express from the West, mostly from Salt Lake City.

Telegraphic Brevities.

The Japanese Ambassadors arrived at West Point, yesterday, where they were received by Secretary Belknap and a five gun salute.

—Extensive preparations have been made for the Convention of the Young Men's Christian Association which meets in Lowell, Mass., to-day.

—Volunteers and troops from Fort Whipple, Arizona, overtook the Apaches who raided near Prescott and recaptured 2,000 sheep.

—General David L. Stanton, late Collector of Internal Revenue for Baltimore, has been indicted for embezzlement of Government funds. He was bailed in the sum of $25,000.

—A freshet at Whitfield, N. H., last night, destroyed property valued at $100,000. Several dams, bridges, and buildings were washed away, and the tracks on the Boston, Concord & Montreal Railroad were destroyed for a distance of a mile and a quarter.

—Mrs Wolford and Miss Anna Therier, of Manchester, N. H., were bound over yesterday afternoon, in the sum of $800 each on a charge of attempting to poison Daniel Wolford, husband of the former, with oxalic acid, administered with medicine. Neither of the women deny the charge. Wolford is about 60 years of age.

Mortar-Making Machines.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: The "Yankee" who wrote you on the above subject will be glad to learn that the kind of machine he describes has been introduced by myself and some others. Notwithstanding the evident usefulness of the machine in so many ways, it is difficult to persuade people from their old mode of mortar-making. But I feel confident that the great saving of the cost of sand, with the many other advantages gained, will not be resisted much longer. Yours, T. B. T.

CHICAGO, June 10.

MARRIED.

PERRY—RYALL—In St. Louis, Mo., June 8, at the residence of R. H. Franklin, Esq., T. Whit Perry, of Chicago, and Miss Susie Ryall, of St. Louis.

DOWNS—KAIN—In this city, on the 9th, by Rev. Father Damen, Mr. Robert Downs, of Chicago, Ill., and Miss Maggie Kain, of Kingston, Ont.

☞ Canada papers please copy.

SAUER—OFFELD—On the 10th inst., by Rev. James Harrison, Mr. Henry W. Sauer and Miss Emilie L. Offeld, both of Chicago.

BOTKIN—SHERMAN—At the residence of the bride's parents, Milwaukee, Wis., on Tuesday, the 11th inst., by the Rev. Mr. Dudley, Mr. Alex. C. Botkin, of Chicago, and Miss Hattie E. Sherman. No cards.

EDWARDS—DIX—In this city, June 10, at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. Charles Edward Cheeney, Mr. Lee M. Edwards and Miss Mattie, youngest daughter of Joel H. Dix, Esq., all of Chicago.

☞ Iowa papers please copy.

DIED.

McMAHON—June 10, at the residence of her mother, 491 West Kinzie st., Miss Margaret J. McMahon. Age 23 years.

McMAHON—Martin L., only son of J. W. and M. McMahon; aged 6 months.

Funeral to take place Wednesday by cars to Calvary. All friends are invited.

☞ Cheyenne papers please copy.

CHINQUY—In this city, June 11, after a very brief illness of acute bronchitis, Ada, only child of Nelson and Lilly Chinquy, aged 11 months and 21 days.

Funeral from 131 South Halsted-st., to-morrow morning.

Gone from us, in its purity,
To dwell above, an angel of immortality.

HESLER—At Evanston, Ill., yesterday morning, George D., son of Mr. A. and Mrs. Helen B. Hesler, aged 14 years.

The funeral will take place at the residence at Evanston, Thursday morning, at 9 o'clock. The body will be taken to Racine for interment in the train that leaves Evanston at 10:17 a. m.

MEETINGS.

Masonic.

Regular communication of H. W. Bigelow Lodge, No. 438, A. F. & A. M., at Lessing Hall, No. 12 North Clinton st., this (Wednesday) evening at 8 o'clock. All members requested to be present. Visiting brethren cordially invited. By order W. M.

FRED. J. WILD, Sec'y.

Masonic.

Blaney Lodge, No. 271, F. & A. M., holds a regular communication this Wednesday evening, at 8 o'clock, in the hall corner Randolph and Halsted sts.

J. D. C. WHITNEY, Sec.

Attention, Sir Knights!

St Bernard Commandery, No. 35, K. T. Stated conclave this Wednesday evening, at 8 o'clock. Asylum, 681 West Lake-st. Work on the Order of R C. By order of E. C.

J. O. DICKINSON, Recorder.

TRUSS.

The Common Sense TRUSS!

Pronounced by prominent Surgeons to be the most perfect appliance for Hernia ever invented. An examination of the list of persons who have been permanently cured by this instrument will convince any one of its efficiency in the radical cure of

RUPTURE.

Trusses of every description, Shoulder Braces, Abdominal Supporters, Elastic Stockings, Instruments for Deformities, &c., manufactured and scientifically applied by

BARTLETT, BUTMAN & PARKER, 343 South Clark-st., Chicago.

BUILDING MATERIAL.

CINCINNATI STONE.

We are prepared to furnish Building Stone from the Coan Quarry of the celebrated Buena Vista Stone, similar to that used in the Chamber of Commerce, in quantities to suit, and at a price that will compete with any other Stone in the market.

PHILLIPS & BUFFINTON, Sole Agents, 79 West Madison-st.

CHINA, EARTHENWARE, ETC.

GRAND OPENING!
Monday, June 17.
Retail Department.

BEARD, SAVAGE & BEARD,
IMPORTERS & JOBBERS OF
CHINA, EARTHENWARE, &c., &c., &c.,
70 and 72 W. Washington-st., CHICAGO,

Have the pleasure to announce that they will, on the above date, open a Retail Department, and in their new and elegant show rooms they will offer for inspection the richest goods in their line ever before shown west of New York. Their assortment in White and Gold Band China, Rich Vases, Plated Ware, Fine Lava Goods, and Rare Parian Busts & Figures, Fine Mirrors, Table Cutlery, Cut Glass, &c., is the choicest ever before offered in this city. They invite the citizens of Chicago and suburban towns to call and inspect their store, and it will pay the visit. Their wholesale stock is the largest and most complete of any house in the West, and for the next 30 days, in order to reduce stock, will make very low figures, at least 10 per cent better than can be procured elsewhere.

Gem and Pearl Fruit Jars a specialty.

BEARD, SAVAGE & BEARD, 70 and 72 West Washington-st.

SEWING MACHINE ATTACHMENT

Interesting to Ladies!

The Farrand Tuck Folder and Adjustable Hemming Attachment.

The most valuable Sewing Machine Attachments ever invented. It tucks, stitches, and feeds at the same time producing a perfectly straight tuck of any desired width, with a uniform space between. *No hand-folding, no marking, or creasing required.* No noise. Can be attached to any sewing machine. Hems twelve different widths. Any number of tucks can be made in a skirt after it is sewed together without removing it from the tucker. Can be understood in five minutes. Price $2. Call and see it in operation at the office of THE FARRAND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, 634 Wabash-av., Chicago.

EDWARD G. NEWELL, Agent for the Northwest.

MUSICAL.

Reed's Temple of Music,
81 Sixteenth-st., near Wabash-av.

Second-hand Pianos, $125 to $275.
New Rosewood Pianos, $275 to $300.
Fine Reed & Sons' Pianos, $325 to $375.
Splendid Chickering Pianos for $475.

Time payments. Every instrument warranted. Satisfaction given or money refunded. Catalogues sent free.

FINANCIAL.

Insurance Claims Wanted.

PUTNAM of Hartford, GARDEN CITY, STATE, MUTUAL SECURITY, and HOME, of Chicago; SECURITY, of New York, and AURORA, policies bought for cash. SHUFELDT & BALL, 23 West Madison-st.

Loans Negotiated

On real estate, in the city or suburbs, at current rates. G. S. HUBBARD, Jr., 70 South Canal-st.

REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE.

SOUTH PARK BOULEVARD, southeast corner Oakwood-av. 169x150 feet to an 18-foot alley. Only $165 per foot if taken WITHIN THREE DAYS. Very easy terms. This is by far the best bargain on the South Park Boulevard, being nearly 50 per cent below market price. Title beyond question.

J. ESAIAS WARREN, 418 Wabash-av., near Thirteenth-st.

FOR SALE.

VINCENNES-AV., southwest corner Vincennes-av. and Oakwood-av. 173x212 feet to 18 foot alley. Only $140 per foot, FOR THREE DAYS. Very easy terms. Title perfect. An immense bargain. There is not a more beautiful lot south of city limits.

J. ESAIAS WARREN, 418 Michigan-av., opp. Standard Hall.

FOR SALE, CHEAP.

Elegant marble front building, with all modern improvements, on Sixteenth-st., near Prairie-av. Inquire at H. T. CHRISTOPH, 511 Wabash-av.

BUSINESS CARDS.

FEARING, RODMAN & SWIFT,
AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF
LAWRENCE AND OLD COLONY DUCK, AND NEW BEDFORD CORDAGE.
MANUFACTURERS OF CHAIN CABLES, CRANE CHAINS, &c.
IMPORTERS OF Anchors, Wire Rope, Russia Bolt Rope, & Bunting.
23 & 25 Commercial-st., BOSTON.

GEO. H. FROST, CITY SURVEYOR, 500 W[illegible]-AV.

EDWIN HUNT & SONS, Builders' Hardware, 146 Michigan-av., near Monroe-st.

SHIRTS, &c.

ELEGANT Shirts, Collars, and Cuffs Manufactured from Cretonnes, French Cambrics, Printed Linens, DESIGNS QUITE NEW.

Brown, Prior & Fisk, 441 Wabash-av.

MISCELLANEOUS.

(Incorporated November, 1859.)

THE **National Bank Note Company,** OFFICE: NO. 1 WALL-ST., NEW YORK:

Engraves and Prints Bank Notes, Drafts, Certificates, Checks, Town, County, State, and Railroad Bonds, Stock Certificates, Bills of Exchange, Postage Stamps, Insurance Policies, &c.,

In the highest style of the art, with SPECIAL SAFEGUARDS, devised by the Company and PATENTED TO PREVENT COUNTERFEITING and ALTERATIONS.

Plates Warranted for 30,000 Perfect Impressions.

NO AGENCY IN CHICAGO.

BULLINGER'S Monitor Post-Office, Banking, AND SHIPPERS' GUIDE.

Giving shipping directions to EVERY POINT containing a Post Office.

J. C. BALLENBECK & CO., 269 West Madison-st., Chicago.

FIREWORKS.
CHARLES MORRIS, Manufacturer,
SALESROOMS, 202 MICHIGAN-AV.,
Agents Wanted.

ANDERSON'S STEAM **LAUNDRY,** Cor. State-st. and Eldridge-court.

Mattresses.

Prepared Corn Husks, Grass, and other Mattresses, wholesale and retail. Hotels and Boarding-Houses and Humane Institutions supplied on short notice. Hair Mattresses renovated at low rates.

WILSON, APPLEYARD & CO., No. 29 West Randolph-st., corner of Canal.

WOOL TWINE.
M'CANN, FITCH & CONVERSE, 12 & 14 LaSalle-st.

CARPETS!

Cleaned on the floor, and colors perfectly restored. NEW YORK PATENT CARPET RENOVATING CO., 51 West Washington-st., and 136 Twenty-second.

THE LADIES OF ST. PAUL'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH, HYDE PARK, GIVE A **Strawberry & Floral Festival** On THURSDAY EVENING, 13th inst., at Masonic Hall, Hyde Park.

DOCKAGE,
By J. L. HATHAWAY, corner Market and Randolph-sts.

Chalk Crayons & School Slates
At Culver, Page, Hoyne & Co.'s,
11, 13, and 15 North Desplaines-st., Chicago.

CONVICT LABOR TO LET.

ILLINOIS STATE PENITENTIARY, COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE, JOLIET, May 30, 1872.

The undersigned, Commissioners of the Illinois State Penitentiary, offer the labor of 350 convicts to the highest bidder. They are at present employed as stone cutters, machinists and blacksmiths.

The shops in which they work are large, well ventilated and heated, and the men are in charge of competent prison officers.

The bids will be opened on July 10th, 1872, and the contracts which are to run not exceeding 5 years, may commence on or about September 19th, or earlier if desirable. Each bid must be accompanied by a good and sufficient bond in the penal sum of $5,000, with approved sureties. The Commissioners reserve the right to reject any bid which, in their judgment, is not in the interest of the State.

For more particular information inquire of either of the Commissioners, or the Warden, ELMER WASHBURN, Esq.

Bids to be addressed to the Secretary of the Board.

JOHN REID, CASPAR BUTZ, RICHARD ROWETT, Commissioners of Penitentiary.

FOR SALE.

TO BUILDERS.

FOR SALE---Large and small Iron Columns, suitable for building. THE SINGER MFG. CO., 861 Wabash-av.

For Sale, Cheap.

Three first-class tickets to Portland, Me., via M. C. and Grand Trunk Railroad. Apply to LEAKE & WETHERELL, 136 Twenty-second st.

CHICAGO RELIEF AND AID SOCIETY.

FOR SALE—The buildings of the Chicago Relief and Aid Society, called the Centre-av. Barracks, situated on West Harrison-st., near Centre-av. Inquire on the premises, from 8 to 10 a. m.

DISTILLERY FOR SALE.

At Joliet; one half or whole interest; in perfect running order. For particulars, address W. H. FLOWER, Joliet, Ill.

FOR SALE.

Goggles, or Eye Protectors, by the gross or dozen, at KRAMER BROTHERS, 264 and 266 Madison st., corner Market.

HOTEL.

Metropolitan Hotel, Broadway, New York.

This admirable hotel is centrally and delightfully situated, and offers as great inducements to families visiting New York for modern elegance, fashion and economy, as any other hotel in the city. A visit is respectfully solicited.

R. M. TWEED, Proprietor.
WM. WILKINSON, Superintendent.

Mr. Wilkinson was for many years connected with the Burnet House, Cincinnati, also the St. Nicholas Hotel, New York.

INSURANCE.

NOTICE.

CLEVELAND INSURANCE CO., ASSIGNEE'S OFFICE, CLEVELAND, May 24, 1872.

Notice is hereby given that I have declared a dividend of twenty five per cent on the liabilities of this Company, which have been proved in due form, payable out of the assets of the Company, at this office, on and after the 25th day of June next.

In order to facilitate the collection of claims, blank forms of orders on the assignee have been prepared, and may be had on application at this office, or at the office of I. J. LEWIS, No. 74 Market st., Room 7, Central Union Block, Chicago.

M. C. YOUNGLOVE, Assignee.

WANTED.

Adjusted claims against the LORILLARD and ASTOR Insurance Companies. Apply to WES TROWBRIDGE, Real Estate and Insurance Broker, Room 17 Exchange Building, Southwest corner Clark and Washington-sts.

LAKE NAVIGATION.

GOODRICH'S PASSENGER STEAMERS,
FARE ONLY HALF R R RATE.

DAILY—For Racine, Milwaukee, Sheboygan, etc., Saturday and Sunday excepted, at ... 9 a. m.
Saturday Excursion Boat leaves for Milwaukee, etc., at ... [illegible]
DAILY—For Grand Haven and Muskegon, Sunday excepted, at ... 7 p. m.
For St. Joseph, Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at ... 11 p. m.
For Green Bay, etc., Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at ... 7 p. m.

COAL.

"COAL."

Coal of Delaware & Hudson Canal Co.'s, and Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad Co.'s celebrated Coals; for sale by cargo. Car loads or retail at ground floor prices. Offices, 230 Madison-st., 118 North Market-st., and 300 Lumber-st., Eighteenth-st. bridge. ROBERT LAW.

LONDON.

The Alabama Claims Imbroglio.

Its Connection With British Politics--Factions Opposed to an Honorable Settlement.

Danger that the Gladstone Ministry May Be Overthrown.

Poor Sir Stafford Northcote--How American Opinion is Misrepresented.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, May 21.

It is unfortunate that the Alabama knot should have to be untied just when the hands of one of the parties are least free. How far party considerations affect the course of the discussion on your side of the Atlantic, it is not for me to say; but here, in England, they are active enough. Half the politicians who talk and write about the subject, are thinking all the time much more of the British Government than of American inconsistencies. It is not President Grant they care to injure, but Mr. Gladstone. The Administration here, for a variety of reasons,

IS LOSING CASTE.

It is too liberal for some folks, and not liberal enough for others. It has displayed a faculty for blundering in its dealings with vacant offices which is unique. People are more conservative in some towns, more radical in others. Hence, a practical union, like that between the Carlists and the Republicans of Spain against the Cabinet of the hour. Any stick will do to beat the Government with, and the Alabama business will answer for the want of a better.

No articles are so mischievous just now, in the

STUDIOUS MISREPRESENTATION OF FACTS,

as those which appear from night to night in the *Pall Mall Gazette*. Rumor attributes some of them, but I think erroneously, to Mr. Bancroft Davis. Their burden is, Abandon the Treaty. Already the party represented by the *Pall Mall Gazette* are prepared to attack the Supplemental Article. They are resolved, anyhow, to catch the Government in the wrong. If the Treaty is abandoned,—"What a scandalous failure!" If the Senate accept, and the arbitration goes on,—"Was there ever such shuffling and cowardice!" I don't think some Americans here have improved the case by their letters. One gentleman in particular has been singularly mistaken in the version he has given to the English public of American opinion, and he has erred "on the wrong side." He felt it incumbent upon him to enlighten us as to what the best men in America thought; and, behold, one mail after another has proved that he didn't know.

In Parliament, I see three parties who may combine

AGAINST AN HONORABLE SETTLEMENT.

There are first, the sincere but fanatical Tories, who have a special grudge toward the United States. It is from America, they think, we get the horrible radical notions which afflict their souls. The great Republic teaches by example. It is perpetually before Europe as a country governed without the help of a monarch, a titled aristocracy, a standing army, or a State Church. It is worse than a million libraries. It is an illustration in actual operation of the Republican idea. To Tories of the old stamp, everything Republican must be wrong, and the American "Case" is, in their eyes, but the necessary outcome of an organized revolutionary State. One keenly regrets the handle which it gives.

A SECOND FACTION

consists of a few not unintelligent, but prejudiced men, who sincerely believe that the expectations of the United States as to the money damages to which they are entitled are so exaggerated, that the result of an arbitration is but likely to aggravate their animosity and sharpen their sense of injustice. These gentlemen think that the unhappy mixture in the affair of the indirect claims has made it less dangerous to drop the Treaty altogether, and try another, than to go on in an amended form. They believe that, on both sides the Atlantic, men's minds have become filled with suspicion and distrust, and that it will be best to wait.

A THIRD FACTION

are simply anti-Government men,—members greedy for office; creatures who would embroil their country with half the world rather than lose a chance of £2,000 a year. A good deal is said, in some of the New York papers, about the indignity put upon the American negotiators. I can only say that, over here, the cry is just the other way, and it is on the cards that the truest Liberal Government this country has ever had

WILL FALL TO THE GROUND,

and be succeeded by a Tory crew, merely from its desire to consult the feelings of American office-holders and lawyers, who, some of think, have displayed more zeal than judgment.

Whatever the end of the negotiations, we shall witness some exciting debates. The pent-up eloquence will rush out in a torrent. What sarcasms! What provoking analyses of documents! What embarrassing questions! I pity

POOR SIR STAFFORD NORTHCOTE.

Already, I see one of his statements is challenged by Mr. Butler on your side, and when he comes to tell the whole of his story, some of the American Commissioners will decidedly have to "explain." His Tory friends are vexed with him, for stating publicly that the English Commissioners are responsible for having assured the Government at home that the American Commissioners had promised the indirect claims would not be included. The *Standard*, this morning, reproaches him for Quixotism, and in its party fury insists he is wrong, though one would certainly think he ought to be the best able to depose as to that. I see clearly that the body of the Tories are quite ready to sacrifice Sir Stafford Northcote, but I doubt whether his old colleagues of the Derby-Disraeli Cabinet will do anything of the kind. Since Sir Stafford's return, the friendship between him and Mr. Disraeli seems to have been specially close. They sit side by side in the Chamber, and, out of Parliamentary hours, are frequently together. I observed Mr. Disraeli in the lobby the other night, with his arm around Sir Stafford's shoulders in the way which only very near intimacy suggests. The flaxen-haired Baronet is a painfully earnest man. He is a good type of the thorough English "gentleman," and I am sure he is cut to the quick by the surprise which the American Commissioners have provided him, and which must war against his instincts and his breeding. Sir Stafford, too, is a fluent speaker, has any amount of words at his command, and is personally liked by the House. But, intellectually, he is commonplace. He is generally described as one who ought never to have been more than a permanent clerk in one of the Government offices. He is just the sort of man to be bamboozled, if bamboozling is going on. I hardly know whether he is superior even to

THE MARQUIS OF RIPON.

There's the Marquis, by the way. We have *his* tale to hear. He has had a title out of the journey. How eagerly he must pray that the arbitration will proceed! It will be so absurd to be advanced a grade in life for a failure!

I am sure Sir Stafford Northcote is incapable of anything evasive. What he says will be implicitly believed. It is equally certain that he will not lend himself to any anti-Ministerial projects in this matter. His character indeed is so high that no one would dream of approaching him with an insinuation of the kind. On other topics he is free; but, in the Alabama negotiations, he and the Government are one.

The masses, unable to follow the tortuous windings of diplomatic documents, have formed their judgment

FROM THE NEWSPAPERS.

It is not always so. Not infrequently the papers, or the bulk of them, are, for a time, one way and the people another. But I have not heard one solitary individual express himself otherwise than as agreeing with the writers who said from the first that it would be better to lose the Treaty, than to submit the indirect claims to arbitration. Never was such unanimity. You can scarcely form an idea, I think, of the intensity of the satisfaction with which English people have found that resident Americans writing to the *Times* were wrong, and that authorities like

THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE

frankly allowed that those claims ought never to have been inserted in the Case, and that the American people, indeed, were not aware at the time that they *were* in it. I suppose every political paper in the United Kingdom has quoted the comments of THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE, and the leading prints have described your journal in terms of appreciation, which they would never think of applying to the papers of New York.

Again would I protest against

THE MISERABLE SYSTEM

by which the telegraph agents of Reuter constantly put forth the rant and the abuse of the New York papers as representing the opinion of the Union. We are told of nothing but what the New York papers say,—the *Herald*, the *Tribune*, the *Times*, and, lately, the *World*. Out of them there is no America. Great mischief is done by this absurdity. At the clubs, indeed, you may see a paper or two from Boston, Chicago, Cincinnati or Philadelphia; but the country at large rarely sees them, or hears of their contents. It is all New York. Frequently I hear gentlemen in a railway carriage remark to each other after reading some spicy comment by the New York *Herald* or the *Tribune*, "I see the American papers all say" so and so; and then they express their surprise or their wrath. It is of no use to tell the ordinary reader that the person in question does not represent the whole of America; and very often a New York diatribe against another nation is a part of a plan which relates solely to affairs at home; it is one of Reuter's telegrams, and he supposes they must be trustworthy, or all the journals would not give them. And so the delusion has its day.

EXECUTION IN GEORGIA.

A Family of Murderers—A Father and Three Sons Executed—The Hanging of the Second Son.

A correspondent of the Atlanta *Sun*, under date of Crawford, Ga., June 1, furnishes the following particulars of the hanging of one of a family of murderers:

Yesterday, May 31, was a day which will be long remembered through this part of the State. John Watkins (colored) paid the extreme penalty of the law, under the gallows, for the murder of Gabe Johnson (also colored), in March last, upon the plantation of J. W. Johnson, of this county. The negro was arrested on the spot by Mr. Ed. Johnson, and carried to Lexington and delivered up to the proper officers of the law, and at the last term of Court, held by Judge Andrews, he was tried, convicted, and sentenced to be hanged.

The prisoner was known as a desperate character. Some years ago we learn that a brother of his was hung at Lexington, and we understand that his father was also hung, and we are told that next Friday another brother is to be hung at Jefferson for murder.

John Watkins, it seems, had but few, if any, sympathizers among the colored population. Since his confinement in jail he had been closely watched and guarded by Mr. William Edwards, the jailor, to prevent his escape. He devoted a good deal of his time to religion, having made a profession during his confinement in jail. He expressed himself as having been forgiven for the awful crime of which he had been convicted.

Friday morning, early, large crowds began to flock to town—big, little, old, and young. Every old wagon, buggy, cart, and vehicle, of all kinds, were brought into requisition, while hundreds came in afoot. There could not have been less than three thousand, who came to see the man die, and two-thirds of them were negroes.

A tremendous crowd gathered in front of the Bacon House, near the mouth of the alley leading to the jail. When Sheriff Adkins ascended to the top of the hotel steps and requested the crowd to at once repair to the gallows, which was not more than a half mile from the jail, the request was at once complied with. Sheriff Adkins had, before hand, summoned a heavy guard, who at an early hour reported with guns loaded for duty, ready to quell any disturbance, should any arise.

At about 10 o'clock the Sheriff, his Deputy, and Jailor Edwards proceeded to the jail, and, after a little while came out with the prisoner, with the fatal noose already around his neck. He stepped up into the buggy with a firm and steady step, not seeming to be the least daunted. The guard, under the command of Mr. Nathaniel Hunter, of Antioch, formed in front and rear of the prisoner, and the procession moved off.

The doomed man occasionally would bow politely to those whom he recognized in the throng, and at the same time bidding them "good-bye," "farewell," &c. He seemed to be perfectly calm and resigned to his awful fate.

Upon arriving at the gallows he stepped out and soon he was upon the fatal trap. The guard kept the immense crowd at a good distance, and order was maintained throughout. The Sheriff gave him about one hour in which he might talk, but he said very little, and what he did say was incoherent. A part was: "My friends, I beg of you to look to your Maker; look to Jesus! He can save us! Bury me by the side of my wife. I feel that my Maker has pardoned all my sins. I feel that I am going to Heaven. My friends, I want you to pray for me."

These words were about the sum of his speech. His relatives were allowed to come up and shake hands with him.

At thirty minutes past eleven the white cap was adjusted, prayer was offered in behalf of the doomed man by Rev. Mr. Gibson, of Lexington, and at the conclusion of the prayer, just as the last sentence was uttered, at twenty minutes to twelve, the rope that supported the trap was cut, and in another instant he was swinging into eternity.

His neck was not broken, but his pulse ceased to beat within twelve minutes, and life was pronounced by Dr. Addinolt to be extinct within eighteen or twenty minutes.

OUR NEW POSSESSIONS.

The Navigator Islands Part of the United States.

Apia Correspondence of the Alta California.

Ten years ago the King of the Samoan group died, leaving a son of about 20 years of age, who, according to the established rules, was entitled to step into his father's place, but his uncle, then a high chief of Savii, fifteen miles distant from the seat of Government, invaded the island of Upolo with a powerful fleet of war canoes, and defeated the young King, who retreated to the east end of the island. Since that time there has been almost continual warfare, but about two years ago both parties gave up fighting from sheer exhaustion, and ever since have been preparing for war again, and a few days before our arrival hostilities commenced afresh. On the 1st of April two forts were taken by the invading party, and six heads cut off. It is the custom to give no quarter, and when a person is taken his head is at once cut off. The King, seated on a mat, receives the trophy with great joy, and the fortunate warrior who has taken the head, calls out the name of the king. The town of Apia is neutral, and either party can enter it without arms with perfect safety; but it impresses one with a singular feeling to see a canoe being paddled across the peaceful bay with the head of a man stuck upon the end of it; or, again, to see the natives passing along the beach with large knives, about 18 inches long, perhaps stained with blood, when the head of some unfortunate native has been taken off just a few minutes before. Both parties live in perfect harmony with the European and American people residing here, and there is not a single instance of any outrage being committed on the white residents. The war has been carried on by each party to obtain supremacy, and kept up now because the party that wins will take the lands and property of the others, and will destroy the principal chiefs.

This state of things prevailed on the arrival of Mr. Stewart, the President of the Central Polynesia Land and Commercial Company. He at once requested a meeting of the King Maleston and his principal chiefs, representing to them that the company he represented had purchased large tracts of land on the island, and that it was impossible that the war could be continued longer without destroying the native race. The King at once agreed with Mr. Stewart, and signified his wish to hand over his right to the United States and the company, and immediately an agreement was drawn up handing over the Royalty of the Island to the United States. The following day the other party met in the house of the United States Consul, and agreed to the same proposition, and in accordance therewith a treaty was drawn up, the fifth clause of which reads thus:

"We do acknowledge the absolute authority of the United States of America with regard to all matters whatsoever, and bind ourselves to adopt the common laws of America."

This agreement is signed by the two Kings and 150 chiefs, and the British and American Consuls attach their signatures and seals. It is somewhat singular to see so many English people favor the establishment of an American Colony in the South Sea Islands, more particularly so on such an island as this is, covering an area of 1,037 square miles of perhaps the most fertile land in the world. The group contains an area of 2,600 square miles, but this island is not surpassed for its beautiful climate, luxuriant foliage and richness of soil. The highest ridge is at an elevation of not more than 2,600 feet above the level of the sea, and more than three-fourths of the island is suitable for cultivation.

The Gatling Guns.

The Gatling guns at West Point are curious looking implements of warfare, but more curious still is the manner of their working. An odd-appearing bending band of steel is brought from the ammunition chest and held immediately over and in contact with the slit in the upper part of the gun. This segment contains twenty cartridges, and as the crank of the "coffee-mill" is turned they descend in due sequence into the chambers, where they explode. From the many mouths of the gun shoot forth uninterrupted numbers of piercingly bright flashes of flame, surrounded by enwrapping veils of blue smoke, and from the lower side comes a steady stream of empty cartridge shells. When one segment is exhausted it is replaced by another, and there is really no limit to the capacity of the gun so long as the crank is kept turning. An officer informs me that they can fire 420 shots a minute! and, furthermore, that the prevalent impression concerning their delicacy and liability to get out of order is untrue; that they are easily managed; simply constructed and good for much service.—*Correspondence of the Poughkeepsie Eagle.*

A Wisconsin Democratic Congressman for Greeley.

From the Milwaukee News.

The Hon. Alexander Mitchell, member of Congress from this district, writes very freely to his friends his impressions as to a Democratic indorsement of Greeley. In a letter received by a gentleman of this city he says: "We must make the best of it. As between Grant and Greeley, the Democrats say the latter. The rank and file of the Democratic party seem determined to go Greeley, and the leaders will have to submit to what they cannot control. In New York State the feeling is general among Democrats for Greeley. Even Governor Seymour sees and acquiesces in the propriety of adopting him as the only course left. It looks now as if the people were to take the matter in their own hands, and that the views of so-called political leaders would be held of small account.

THE NORTHWEST.

ILLINOIS.

At a festival in Gilman the vote on Presidential cake was: Greeley, 471; Grant, 489. The cake was presented to the editor of the *Star*.

—The Pekin *Republican* suggests the name of Colonel Jonathan Merriam as the Republican candidate for Senator for Tazewell and Logan Counties.

—It is announced that Geo. Hunter is now Superintendent of the Elgin Watch Factory, and Mr. Mosely still holds the position of General Superintendent. Mr. Bigelow, formerly of the Elgin Watch Factory, but at present of the Springfield establishment, has been succeeded as Superintendent of that institution by Mr. Currier.

—A Cairo correspondent says of real estate in that city:

"A good deal of property was bought in a time of speculative prices and the logic which at that time made Cairo a large city in the near future has somehow or other been broken down by the facts. The logic is still good. No answer can be given to any one of the reasons for its rapid and permanent growth, except that it does not thus grow. Considerable building of a respectable sort is going on this season on Commercial and Washington avenues, between Sixth and Ninth streets, and the citizens here seem to feel more hopeful than heretofore. The St. Louis & Cairo Railroad, and the Cairo & Vincennes Railroad are rapidly pushing forward in construction. Still there is no activity whatever in real estate. Now and then a lot in some particular locality is sold at a fair price, but it furnishes no evidence that any other lot will be sold in six months."

—R. H. Whiting, Assessor of Internal Revenue, finding his "official duties," etc., etc., has sold the Galesburg *Register* establishment to E. F. Phelps, of Elmwood.

WISCONSIN.

Tomah Junction is to be moved 13 miles east of Tomah.

—O. E. Foote, known as Commodore Foote, died in Neillsville, Clark County, last week.

—William Luck took into Janesville, last week, the scalps of eight young wolves, and got $88 bounty money. The old one, which is taken good care of, will have another litter in August.

IOWA.

Two car loads of eggs were shipped from Waterloo last week to San Francisco.

—The Council Bluffs *Nonpareil* says:

"Crops in Western Iowa are from two to three weeks in advance of those in the Valley of the Mississippi, as the writer hereof knows from personal observation. The Eastern and Northeastern portions of the State have suffered vastly more than the Western section from rain, in the retardation of crops and in the destruction of property from floods."

—Captain J. H. Tierney, Postmaster of Clinton, who dislocated his hip by a fall in Philadelphia, last week, while attending the Convention, was brought home last Friday.

—The mysterious absence of P. O. James, editor of the Leon *Journal*, still continues. His wife has assumed charge of the paper.

MICHIGAN.

Detroit exceeds all cities of its size in cigar-manufacture.

—Lieutenant Henry N. Manney has been ordered to the United States Steamer Michigan, now at Detroit.

—The strawberry crop at St. Joseph and vicinity will be unusually good.

—Colonel Artemas S. Cushman, ex-City Treasurer of Jackson, died on Monday.

—News from the lumbermen is constantly more favorable and the prospects are that few logs will be hung up on the west shore.

INDIANA.

Bishop Bowman, of the Methodist Church, had an ovation in Greencastle, upon his arrival home last Friday.

—The Rev. Treadwell Walden, of Indianapolis, has received notification of a legacy of $25,000 bequeathed him by an eastern lady whose funeral sermon he preached a few weeks since.

—The trial of Mrs. Clem, at Lebanon, will be adjourned over to-morrow, in order that the Tall Sycamore of the Wabash may come to the Democratic State Convention.

MINNESOTA.

Governor Austin has rooms at White Lake for the season.

—John Jarvis and William Blair, of Minneapolis, have the contract to lay all the iron on the Northern Pacific, between the Red and Missouri Rivers.

—The debt of Minneapolis (now including St. Anthony) is $1,124,032.

—The Rochester *Post* says:

"A novel wedding took place at Plainview the other day, the parties being Mr. S. O. Seymour and Miss Nellie M. Watson. The ceremony was performed in a dancing hall, the floor of which was filled with dancers except one set. Then the to be made happy couple, followed by three newly married couples, stepped forward and formed the lacking set. Rev. Mr. Bowdish stepped into the center of the circle and performed the ceremony, the music struck up and the dance went forward as if nothing had happened."

—The first mile of street railroad in St. Paul will be operated this month.

—The St. Paul bridge is not safe for travel, and has been closed.

—The Hon. I. Dennelly will deliver the Fourth of July oration at LeSueur.

—Bishop Gilbert Haven, of Atlanta, will preside over the next annual Conference of Minnesota, to be held in Winona, Sept. 25.

—DeGraff & Co. have fifteen hundred men employed on the western extension of the Winona & St. Peter Railroad beyond New Ulm.

MISSOURI.

The Hanibal & St. Joseph Railroad will make its Western terminus at Atchison, Kansas, when the $1,300,000 bridge is completed.

—Judge Prince L. Hudgens, who voted in the State Convention of 1861, to take Missouri out of the Union, but who remained in the Convention during the term of Governor Gamble, died, last week, in Adair County.

KANSAS.

—The construction of Washburn College, Topeka, began on Monday.

—On the main line of Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Road, track laying is progressing at about one and three-fourths miles per day.

—Wichita, on the Santa Fe Railroad, at the crossing of the Arkansas River, is this year one of the great cattle marts of the State. Seventy-five thousand head of Texas cattle are now in that locality.

NEBRASKA.

Omaha has 104 saloons.

—Street cars will cross the Omaha bridge in a few days.

—The Masonic Temple Guild of Omaha, just organized, proposes to issue $250,000 capital stock and erect a splendid Temple.

—Crete, in Saline County, has secured the location of the proposed Congregational College, the endowment of which now reaches $30,000. The town has 800 population, and the county about 7,000.

"The Child" Department of the Vienna Exhibition.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: The Old World is asking for more light on "baby pedagogy." It thinks "that a nation producing men of the intelligence and general good character of the Americans must, of necessity, be brought up in a certain 'cute' way that sticks to them all their lives, and results in the production of that celebrated member of humanity, the ingenious, all-conquering Yankee."

Perhaps the American mother, who has produced the Yankee, could give some useful information on this subject. It is our opinion that the secret of making "cute" men is to educate the mothers. The bringing up, or training, will stick to a child like the inborn character of antenatal conditions. The first thing for the men of the old world to learn is, that "cuteness" and stupidity are transmissible to children from both parents. The children of uneducated, stupid mothers will not be "cute," and no "bringing up" will make them so.

America has educated its mothers; let the Old World learn wisdom, and go and do likewise. Europe is ahead of America in male education, but it has neglected its mothers.

AN AMERICAN MOTHER.

CHICAGO, June 10.

Where Are the Health Officers?

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: In behalf of suffering humanity, will you give this paragraph a place in your columns? In the neighborhood of Burnside and Thirty-third streets, the putrid carcasses of sundry dogs, calves, cats, to say nothing of rats and other vermin, pollute the air, and offend the nerves, optic, and olfactory, of passers-by, and the residents thereabouts especially. Whose business is it, Mr. Editor, to see that these disgusting nuisances are removed? For days the authorities have permitted them to remain undisturbed. Is it too much to suggest that such a neglect of duty is in itself a nuisance? In one case, as in the other, the offence is rank and smells to Heaven.

RESIDENT.

CHICAGO, June 10.

Rockford, Ill.—The Crops—New Jail—Old Settlers' Picnic.

ROCKFORD, Ill., June 10.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: We have had timely and refreshing showers in this county for the past few weeks, which make the grass and small grain grow most vigorously. The promise now is for a most abundant small grain and hay harvest. The corn on old ground is also doing finely; that planted on timothy-sward has, however, suffered very much from the ravages of the cut, or, as some farmers call it, the wire worm. These pests have worked busily during the cool weather, and whole fields on green-sward land have been destroyed by them, and require replanting.

The web worm is making havoc with many of the apple orchards hereabouts, and there seems no way of checking them. A few days of their work, and the trees look as though they had been frostbitten, or a fiery blast had swept over them. Where not so affected, the promise of an abundant yield of fruit was never better.

The county authorities are having erected a fine new jail, at a cost of some $50,000, which, when completed, will alike defy the efforts of burglars to either break in or out. Its completion is anxiously looked for by the officials, who have to watch so closely the old, rickety affair known as a jail, whose rotten walls are no security for holding prisoners. The new one will have accommodations for sixteen burglars and thieves, of which class of gentry we still have an abundance, although we contributed eight to the Penitentiary at the last term of our Circuit Court.

Wednesday next, the 12th, is the day fixed for a reunion and a picnic of the Old Settlers of this county. The credentials required are a thirty-years' residence in the country. The spacious fair grounds in this city will be used, and of course, a good time will be had.

INDEX.

ILLINOIS.

New Trials Denied in Murder Cases.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

JACKSONVILLE, Ill., June 11.—To day, in the Morgan County Circuit Court, the motion for a new trial in the case of Henry Henslee, convicted of the murder of his wife, was argued before His Honor, Judge Hodges. At the conclusion of the argument, the Court overruled the motion, and passed sentence upon the prisoner in accordance with the verdict of the jury, to-wit: That he be confined in the Penitentiary for the term of twenty years. The case will be taken to the Supreme Court on a writ of error.

The motion for a new trial in the case of John Buebin, convicted of manslaughter for killing his son, was overruled, and the Court passed sentence on the prisoner, that he be confined in the State's Prison for the term of five years.

Governor Palmer was in this city to-day, attending to a suit in the Morgan County Circuit Court. He returned to the capital this morning.

OHIO.

Caught in a Belt and Killed—The Morgan Raid Claims.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PIQUA, June 11.—A boy named Andrew Kopp, aged 10 years, employed at Schaffer & Sons' flax mill, in this place, was instantly killed, about 8:30 this morning, by being accidentally caught in the belting, which threw him up against the joist, nearly severing his head from his body, and mangling him terribly.

COLUMBUS, June 11.—The State Commissioners appointed to readjust the Morgan raid claims met here to-day and organized by electing J. R. Cockerill, of Adams, President, and R. L. Nye, of Marietta, Secretary. It was decided to divide the State into three claim districts, and that the Commissioners shall meet at given places between the 25th of June and August 12th, to listen to claimants. On the 12th of August the Commissioners will meet in this city to take final decision on these claims.

TERRIBLE TORNADO.

The Villages of Quincy and DeGraff, Ohio, Devastated—Over Fifty Persons Injured—Several Fatalities—Many Buildings Destroyed or Damaged.

CINCINNATI, June 11.—Later information from the scene of the tornado which visited Quincy and DeGraff, Logan County, Ohio, on Saturday evening, shows that it was more terrible and destructive than the first reports indicated. A sultry day was followed by the appearance of a cloud in the West, at 5 o'clock in the evening, which gathered blackness and size with fearful rapidity. A heavy wind set in, and at half-past 5 the whirlwind struck the earth five miles from Quincy, moving northeasterly. The destroyer was hardly more than five minutes in reaching Quincy, through which it passed, making a clean sweep of houses, trees, and fences along its path, which, fortunately, was narrow. In this village, 50 or 60 dwellings and stores, and two churches, and as many more shops, stables and outbuildings were unroofed, rocked upon their foundations or demolished. The air was literally filled with flying weather boards, furniture, lath, and plaster. A parlor stove was caught up by the wind and hurled through the air, falling upon a woman, who was so crushed that she has since died. The Baptist and Methodist Episcopal Churches were completely destroyed. The tornado, on the way to De Graff, struck Bagg's flouring mill, five stories high, containing 3,000 bushels of grain, moving the building nine inches upon its foundations, and carrying away the roof and part of the fifth story. It plowed its way through De Graff, scattering destruction in its path, but hurting fewer persons and damaging a less number of buildings. After leaving DeGraff, it passed several settlements, missing the houses, and finally rose from the earth, and was seen for miles carrying in its funnel-shaped form timber, rails, and the *debris* which it had gathered in its destructive march. The papers, this morning, give the names of thirty-nine persons injured in Quincy and eleven in DeGraff, the list not comprising all the injured in the former village. Mrs. Hall, who was reported killed in DeGraff, is yet living, though two of her children were killed. Mrs. Glick, in Quincy, has since died from her wounds.

INDIANA.

Laying of the Corner Stone of the New Court House in Indianapolis.

INDIANAPOLIS, June 11.—The laying of the corner-stone of the new Court House this afternoon, was attended by one of the grandest and most imposing demonstrations ever witnessed in this city. The procession, made up of brass bands and distinguished citizens in carriages, city officers, military companies, secret societies, Trades' Unions, benevolent societies, lamplighters, etc., was exceedingly large. The Masonic societies were out in great force, and made an excellent appearance. A feature of the procession was the large representation of the colored population, Masons and Odd Fellows, Sons of Honor, and a military company. The procession, after marching through the principal streets, halted at the ground. The corner-stone was laid in due form according to the beautiful ceremony of the Masonic order, conducted by the Most Worthy Grand Master Felts, and Grand Architect Hodgson, after which there was a lengthy address by Judge Elliott, of the Criminal Court. The building will be 276 feet in length by 108 deep. The main edifice will be three stories high, exclusive of the basement and Mansard. The material will consist principally of stone, brick, and iron. No wood will be used. The cost of the building is estimated at $600,000.

Articles of association of the Indianapolis Steam Lumber Seasoning Company, for the purpose of operating Beaches' lumber seasoning process, were filed with the Secretary of State to-day. Capital stock $30,000.

Conventions in Boston.

BOSTON, June 11.—The Fifth Annual Convention of the American Railway Master Mechanics' Association commenced its sessions to-day, with a full attendance, H. M. Britton, of Cincinnati, President of the Association, in the chair. Boilers and boiler materials was the subject under discussion in to day's session. The Convention continues three days.

The Convention of the New Jerusalem Church, yesterday, elected the following officers for the ensuing year: President, Thos Worcester, D.D.; Vice President, J. Young Scammon, Chicago.

St. Louis Market.

ST. LOUIS, June 11.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and weak. Wheat in fair demand and firm, some sales higher; No. 2 spring, $1.48; sample lots of No. 3 fall, $1.87. Corn dull and lower; No. 2 mixed, 45@46. Oats dull and drooping; No. 2, 39@39½c. Barley nominal. Rye dull; fancy white, 85c.

WHISKEY—Steady at 88c.

PROVISIONS—Pork higher at $12 00. Bacon firm and more active; shoulders, 4⅝@5c; clear rib, 7½c; clear sides, 7¾c. Lard dull; country, 8c.

HOGS—Quiet at 3@4¼c.

CATTLE—Unchanged at 3@6½c.

New Orleans Market.

NEW ORLEANS, June 11.—BREADSTUFFS—Corn dull; white lower at 72c. Oats dull at 54@55c.

HAY—Dull and lower; prime, $30.00; choice, $35.00; all others unchanged.

MONETARY—Sterling, 125½; sight, ½ premium. Gold, 113⅝.

COTTON—Dull; sales 350 bales; good ordinary, 22½c; low middling, 24c; middling, 25c; receipts, 638 bales; no exports; stock, 42,348.

Toledo Market.

TOLEDO, June 11.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat 1@2c better, but quiet; No. 1 white Michigan, $1.98; amber Michigan, $1.91½@1.92; No. 3 red, $1.75. Corn quiet and unchanged; high mixed, 53½c; low mixed, 53½c; Michigan, 53½c. Oats quiet and unchanged; No. 2, 41½c; Michigan, 41½c.

FREIGHTS—To Buffalo, dull at 3½c; Oswego, firm at 7½@8½c; Kingston, 8c.

Louisville Market.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., June 11.—Tobacco active and strong. Sales 226 hhds fair to good lugs at 8@9½c; low to medium leaf, 9@11c; good to fancy, 11½@30c.

PROVISIONS—Firm feeling and transactions limited at unchanged prices.

WHISKEY—Dull at 86c.

Cleveland Market.

CLEVELAND, June 11.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour firm and in fair demand. Wheat dull, but firm; No. 1 red winter, $1.90; No. 2, $1.80. Corn, 53c. Oats, 44c.

PETROLEUM—Firm and steady at unchanged prices.

Detroit Market.

DETROIT, June 11.—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat in fair demand and higher; extra, $2.02; No. 1, $1.95@1.97; amber, $1.90. Corn steady at 54½c. Oats dull and lower at 42c.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Port of Chicago.

ARRIVED ......June 11.

Stmr Sheboygan, Two Rivers, sundries.
Prop St. Joseph, Depere, 877 m shingles, 113 tons pig iron, and sundries.
Prop Idaho, Buffalo, 200 gross tons pig iron, 390 pkgs fish, and sundries.
Prop Wm. M. Tweed, Buffalo, 57 pkgs fish, and sundries.
Prop Favorite, Menominee, light.
Schr Portland, Cleveland, 440 tons coal.
Schr Spy, Kenosha, 21 yards gravel.
Schr Havana, Oswego, 450 tons coal.
Schr C. Gordon, Benton Harbor, 450 m lumber.
Schr Bahama, Buffalo, 500 tons coal.
Schr Progress, Holland, 45 cds wood.
Schr S. B. Pomeroy, Oconto, 33 m lumber, 50 m lath.
Schr J. & A. Stronach, Manistee, 140 m lumber.
Schr Kate E. Howard, Muskegon, 95 m lumber, 50 m lath.
Schr Imperial, Escanaba, 280 m lumber.
Schr Cornelia, Menominee, 215 m lumber, 10 m lath.
Schr Wm. Jones, Two Rivers, 135 m lumber, 5 m lath.
Schr Game-Cock, Sister Bay, 142 cds wood.
Schr St. Peter, Grand Haven, 110 m lumber.
Schr Rosa Belle, Manistee, 130 m lumber.
Schr Tempest, Muskegon, 200 m lumber.
Schr Tuscola, White Lake, 150 m lumber.
Schr Fashion, Muskegon, 150 m lumber.
Schr E. M. Stanton, Manistee, 170 m lumber.
Schr H. Rand, Stony Creek, 85 cds wood.
Schr Abigail, Wooster Pier, 130 cds wood.
Schr J. M. Forrest, Manistee, 150 m lumber.
Bark Carrier, Manistee, 160 m lumber.
Schr Perry Hannah, Glen Harbor, 175 cds wood, 275 railroad ties.
Schr D. R. Holt, Muskegon, 70 m lumber, 30 m lath.
Schr Lizzie Throop, Ahnepee, 3,633 cedar posts.
Schr Falcon, Ludington, 108 m lumber.
Barge J. M. Hill, Manistee, 200 m lumber.
Scow South Side, White River, 130 m lumber, 30 pkgs fish.
Scow Scottish Chief, White Lake, 30 cds wood.
Barge Brunson, Menominee, 320 m lumber, 20 m lath.
Barge Senora, Menominee, 210 m lumber, 150 m lath.
Bark Monitor, Buffalo, 830 tons coal.
Stmr Corona, St. Joseph, 31 pkgs fish and sundries.
Prop S. C. Baldwin, Escanaba, 603 gross tons iron ore, and sundries.
Brig Fashion, Cedar River, 270 m lumber, 30 m lath.
Bark Hemisphere, Erie, 600 tons coal.
Bark Jas. C King, Buffalo, 800 tons coal.
Schr Speed, Port Au Sauble, 100 m lumber.
Schr Mariner, Ahnepee, 91 cds wood.
Schr Geo L. Seaver, Manistee, 180 m lumber.
Schr Sea Gem, Ford River, 2,400 ties.
Schr J. Bean, Jr., White Lake, 137 m lumber.
Schr Ashtabula, Kewaunee, 85 cds bark.
Schr R. B. Campbell, Good Harbor, 102 cds wood.
Schr Cortes, Oswego, 3,000 brls salt.
Schr Advance, Muskegon, 156 m lumber.
Schr Annie Vought, Buffalo, 1,600 tons coal.
Schr Peoria, Ford River, 160 m lumber and 55 m lath.
Schr Owasco, Buffalo, 565 tons coal.
Schr Meridian, Muskegon, 160 m lumber and 45 m lath.
Schr Four Brothers, Muskegon, 90 m lumber.
Schr C. L. Johnson, Manistee, 170 m lumber.
Schr Lizzie Doak, St. Joseph, 60 m lumber.
Schr Maine, Ludington, 130 m lumber.
Scow D. G. Wright, Ludington, 130 m lumber.
Scow M. Hannahs, South Haven, 40 m lumber and 30 cds bark.
Scow Home, Free Soil, 80 m lumber and 14 m lath.
Prop Hilton, Kesler's Pier, 160 cds wood.
Prop St. Albans, Ogdensburgh, sundries.
Bark E. C. L., Menominee, 200 m lumber and 30 m lath.
Schr Lone Star, Sturgeon Bay, 240 m lumber.
Schr Warren, Muskegon, 76 m lumber and 2 m lath.
Schr B. F. Wade, Northport, 140 cds wood.
Schr Skidmore, Muskegon, 107 m lumber.
Schr Fanny and Floy, Grand Haven, 90 m lumber.
Schr Flying Cloud, Big Suamico, 230 m lumber, 50 m shingles.
Schr Republic, Cleveland, 570 tons coal.
Schr Moselle, Menominee, 210 m lumber, 30 m lumber.
Schr Liberty, Muskegon, 80 m lumber.
Schr Norman, Little Sturgeon, 230 m lumber.
Schr Hero, Pentwater, 60 m lumber.
Schr Lookout, Suamico, 200 m lumber, 30 m lath.
Schr Magic, Clay Banks, 1,500 posts, 500 telegraph poles.
Schr Hamilton, Two Rivers, 135 m lumber.
Schr Ketchum, Bark River, 1,200 telegraph poles, 2,000 posts.
Schr Barbarian, Oconto, 226 m lumber, 47 m lath.
Schr Sunrise, Erie, 700 tons coal.
Schr E. M. Shoyer, Ahnepee, 88 cds wood.
Schr C. Hibbard, Ahnepee, 542 cedar posts.
Schr Mary Booth, Wolf River, 2,000 ties, 600 telegraph poles.
Schr Ithaca, Menominee, 130 m lumber, 20 m lath.
Schr G. Harrison, Ludington, 110 m lumber.
Schr Guide, St. Joseph, 48 m lumber.
Schr Wm. Morse, Port Clinton, 22 yds gravel.
Scow Flora, Saugatuck, 75 m lumber, 5 m lath.
Scow Menominee, Ludington, 230 m lumber.
Scow R. H. Becker, Manistee, 140 m lumber.
Scow Salina, Saugatuck, 95 m lumber.
Barge C. F. Allen, Grand Haven, 160 m lumber.
Schr Fisher, McDowell's Pier, 60 cds wood.
Schr U. S. Grant, Ludington, 80 m lumber, 342 m lath.
Schr Cecelia, Ludington, 160 m lumber.
Schr Mary Nan, Big Suamico, 137 m lumber, 15 m lath.
Barge Apprentice Boy, Grand Haven, 200 cds wood.

CLEARED ......June 12

Schr Florence, Grand Haven, 100 bu oats and sundries.
Bark S. V. R. Watson, Buffalo, 30,500 bu wheat.
Schr Coral, Duck Lake, 2 tubs butter and sundries.
Schr Rosa Bell, Manistee, 100 bu oats.
Prop Favorite, Menominee, 5 brls beef and sundries.
Stmr Sheboygan, Manitowoc, sundries.
Prop St. Joseph, Green Bay, sundries.
Prop City of Madison, Duluth, 25 brls flour and sundries.
Prop St. Clair, East Saginaw, 8,055 bu corn.
Prop Brooklyn, Ogdensburg, 10,000 bu corn, 47 pkgs lard, 28 brls pork, 4 tcs hams, 4 bdls broom corn, 100 brls flour and sundries.
Prop Merchant, Erie, 12 pkgs lard and sundries.
Prop Annie Young, Buffalo, 14,500 bu corn, 2,400 brls flour, 1,950 tcs lard.
Bark Favorite, Buffalo, 31,250 bu corn.
Scow Scottish Chief, White Lake, 300 bu potatoes.
Stmr Corona, St. Joseph, sundries.
Prop Idaho, Buffalo, 37,800 bu oats, 200 brls flour.
Barge S. Bolton, Buffalo, 27,000 bu corn.
Schr Queen of the Lakes, Kingston, 16,000 bu corn.
Schr Lizzie Doak, St. Joseph, 55 brls salt, and sundries.
Schr Wm. Jones, White Lake, sundries.
Schr Frank W. Gifford, Buffalo, 32,000 bu corn.
Schr Jennie and Annie, Buffalo, 21,500 bu wheat.
Barge S. Clement, Port Colborne, 28,060 bu corn.

Lake Freights.

CHICAGO, June 11.—Charters were as follows: To Buffalo—Gifford, Harrison, Sunnyside, Kilderhouse, barge Detroit, all corn at 7c; Jennie and Annie, and prop Tweed, wheat at 7½c. To Port Colborne—Gardner, Monitor, Portland, Midnight, barge Clement, all corn at 7½c. To Kingston—King Sisters, Queen of the Lakes, Maderia, Cortez, Perry Hanna and Pride of America, all corn at 13½c. From Milwaukee to Buffalo—Two Fannies, Palm, wheat on p. t. To Boston—Prop Vanderbilt, corn through rate. To Collingwood—Catchpole, corn at 6c.

OSWEGO, June 8.—Lake freights steady. Charters: To Chicago—schr Jas Platt, salt at 15c, f. o. b. To Cleveland—schr Granada, salt at 12c, f. o. b. To Toledo—schr L. Casey, salt (ballast) at 6c, f. o. b.; schr S. D. Hungerford, coal at 50c free in and out; schr Tronton, coal on private terms.

MILWAUKEE, June 10.—Grain freights are dull and nominally unchanged. Carriers ask 5½c for wheat to Buffalo, and 14c to Oswego. The prop Merchant was engaged on Saturday afternoon at 5c for corn to Buffalo, to load at Racine.

OTHER PORTS—Nothing doing at Detroit, Buffalo, or Toledo on Saturday.

Vessels Passed Welland Canal.

The following vessels passed the locks at Port Colborne, June 8:

DOWN—Schr Phalarope, Milwaukee to Oswego, wheat; bark John Breden, Chicago to Oswego, corn; United States supply-ship Haze, Buffalo to Ogdensburgh, lighthouse supplies; bark British Lion, Toledo to Kingston, timber; schr Agnes Hope, Cleveland to Toronto, coal; schr Theresa, Cedar Creek to Clayton, timber; schr Trade Wind, Port Huron to Garden Island, staves; schr Tom Martin, Toledo to Kingston, corn; schr S. H. Lathrop, Detroit to Ogdensburgh, lumber; schr Naiae, Toledo to Oswego, wheat; schr Richards, Toledo to Hamilton, lumber; prop City of New York, Chicago to Ogdensburgh, mdse; prop City of London, Toledo to Montreal, corn; prop Empire, Toledo to Ogdensburgh, mdse; schr M. L. Breck, Toledo to Kingston, timber; schr Northern Belle, Chicago to Oswego, corn; schr Aigle de Mer, Cleveland, to Toronto, coal; schr Philo Bennett, Port Rowen to Kingston, wheat; bark D. Woodruff, Lemington to Clayton, timber; schr Wm. Shupe, Chicago to Kingston, corn; bark Gibraltar, Toledo to Kingston, timber.

UP—Prop Young America, Europa, Oswegatchie; schrs Onward, Dauntless, Oriental; schr H. Fitzhugh, Oswego to Chicago, railroad iron; prop Cleveland, Ogdensburgh to Detroit, mdse; canal boats P. Fish, Angeara Goodarich, Murray, Mary Bennett, Rudolph, G. A. Bennett, Oswego to Buffalo, light; schr Emu, Cape Vincent to Cleveland, iron ore; bark Thos. B. Rice; brig Hercules; schrs E. Kanter, Miami.

AT ELEVATOR—Schrs Yankee Blade, Hoboken.

WIND—West.

Vessels Passed Detroit.

DETROIT, Mich., June 11.—PASSED UP.—Propeller Antelope; barks Canada, Cecilita, Sardina; schooners C. H. Walker, F. J. King, H. P. Baldwin, Sweetheart, Camanche, Senator Blood.

PASSED DOWN—Propellers City of Toledo, Forest City, and her barge; bark Nichols; schooners H. C. Hackney, M. Williams, James Couch, D. M. Foster, Southampton, Groton, Russian, Flying Mist, Escanaba, Atmosphere, Griswold.

WIND—Southwest.

DETROIT, Mich., June 11.—Eve.—PASSED UP.—Propeller India; bark Pensaukee; schooners H. C. Winslow, Fitzhugh, Denmark, Kenosha, M. Collins, Ahira Cobb, Danforth, City of Chicago.

PASSED DOWN—Propeller Anna Craig, Wetmore, Forest City, and barges; bark Bessie Barwick.

WIND—South.

Vessels Passed Sault Canal.

We are indebted to the Canal Superintendent at the Sault Ste. Marie for the following list of vessels passing through that thoroughfare on the dates specified: On the 4th, bound up, props Equinox and Arctic; down, C. J. Magill, J. F. Card, C. P. Minch, E. A. Mayes, S. H. Kimball, Star of Hope, and prop Ontonagon. On the 5th, bound up, schrs M. R. Goffe, Empire State, Czar, City of Buffalo, Eveline Bates, and Maumee Valley; down, prop Acadia; schrs Athenian, E. R. Roberts. On the 6th, bound up, prop Northern Light; stmr Keewenaw; schrs Neahoto, G. W. Holt, Riverside; prop Milwaukee; schooners Grace Murray, Harvest Queen. DOWN—Propellers City of Madison, City of Boston, H. B. Tuttle, Norman; bark Superior; schooners George H. Ely, H. A. Richmond. On the 7th—UP—Steamer Manitoba; propeller Union; schooner Cascade. DOWN—Schooners W. B. Ogden, Exile; propellers Atlantic and China. Depth of water same as last reported.

Disasters.

DAMAGED.—The schooner A. Rust, in being towed out yesterday afternoon, had a hole stove in her port bow, by coming in contact with a scow at State street bridge. She will be placed in dry dock for repairs.

IN PORT.—The scow Planet, which was damaged on the East Shore, has reached Milwaukee, and will go into dry dock.

BROKE HER WHEEL.—The tug Bismarck struck an obstacle in Racine harbor, and broke her wheel. A wheel belonging to the propeller Ironsides will be temporarily substituted, in order that she shall lose as little time as possible.

RAN AGROUND AND SPRUNG A LEAK.—The barge Emma E. Tyson loaded with corn at Racine and ran hard aground while being towed out. The tug Bismarck got her off after parting several hawsers repeatedly, when it was found that the barge had sprung a serious leak forward. The Bismarck towed the Tyson, with the remainder of the fleet, to Milwaukee, where her cargo is being discharged preparatory to going into dry dock. It is not definitely known whether her forefoot is gone or stem split. It is estimated that about two thousand bushels of her cargo are wet.

TUG COMPOUND.—At Buffalo the wreck of the tug Compound has been raised sufficient to permit of being towed to the dry dock.

RAISED.—The small schooner Velocipede, which has been lying in Racine harbor half full of water most of the season, has been raised, caulked, and repaired.

CAPSIZED.—By private telegram we learn that a river tug, which was handling a raft near Buffalo, Saturday afternoon, capsized, and Charles Smith, of Bay City, and Asa Ransom, of Tonawanda, were drowned. The name of the tug we have not learned. The raft was owned by the Messrs. McRoberts, of Bay City, and had just arrived per tug Belize. Mr. Smith leaves a wife one daughter, both of whom passed through this city yesterday on their way to the scene of the disaster.—*Detroit Post, June 10.*

ASHORE.—The schooner Grace Sherwood, laden with railroad ties, beating down the Detroit River, opposite Belle Isle, against a strong head wind, went ashore on the Canada side. Subsequently she was got afloat and passed on.

DETROIT MATTERS.—The Detroit *Tribune*, of Monday, contained the following items:

—The schr A. H. Moss, upward bound light, is reported on Stony Island reef, Detroit River, and is said to be well out. As the water has been gradually falling since her going on, it may be supposed it will require a strong pull to get her afloat. The harbor tug Urania has gone to her aid.

—The schr Forwarder, which arrived here this morning with coal from Cleveland, encountered heavy weather on the passage from that port. On Friday last, while off Black River, she was struck by a heavy south west squall which carried away her mainsail and more or less outfit, which delayed her several hours on the passage.

District of Milwaukee.

Statement of vessels employed in the United States coastwise trade, which entered into and cleared from the district of Milwaukee during the month of May, 1872.

ARRIVED	No.	Tons.	Crew.
Steamers	194	93,343	4,141
Propellers	249	191,643	5,959
Barks	12	4,298	110
Brigs	1	233	9
Schooners	399	39,415	1,838
Scows	92	7,346	435
Barges	3	1,181	21
Total	950	339,868	12,503

DEPARTED.	No.	Tons.	Crew.
Steamers	167	94,936	4,199
Propellers	235	198,231	6,043
Barks	10	3,488	93
Brigs	2	550	19
Schooners	457	47,360	2,163
Scows	97	8,110	467
Barges	4	1,336	30
Total	992	354,011	12,915

FOREIGN TRADE.	No.	Tons.	Crew.
American vessels cleared	3	886	23
Foreign vessels entered	5	1,392	75
Foreign vessels cleared	3	865	47

Exports from the Port of Milwaukee during the month of May, 1872, in American vessels:

	Quantity.	Value.
Corn, bu	55,650	$25,500
In British vessels—		
Corn, bu	51,514	25,800
Pork, brls	304	3,920

Miscellaneous Notes.

THE UNITED STATES STEAMER MICHIGAN—This naval craft has arrived at Detroit.

WIND—Last evening W. S. W.

WAGES.—Seamen are receiving $1.75 per diem.

AGAIN IN COMMISSION.—The schooner Jennie Graham, which capsized a short time since and drowned some of her crew, is once more in sailing trim, and passed Detroit on Sunday morning with her first cargo since that unfortunate event.

NEW VESSEL.—The Evening Star is the name of a new vessel built and launched recently at Sheboygan, which passed Detroit, bound up, on Friday night. She is of the medium size, and is now on her first voyage.

KINGSTON BREAKWATER.—The Kingston *Whig* ridicules the beggarly appropriation by the Canadian Parliament of $10,000 for a breakwater at that place.

RANGE LIGHTS AT BOIS BLANC.—Captain Joseph Nicholson went down the river on the tug Favorite, Friday, to examine the depth of the water across the reef that runs from Stony Island to the Lime Kiln, above Malden, as marked on the ranges placed on Bois Blanc Island by F. B. Hackett. He made a thorough examination, and found 16 feet of water for a width of about 400 feet. Vessels passing down during westerly winds should pass over this reef at as slow a rate of speed as possible. The ranges are easily seen by day, and are lighted by red and white lights by night. They are just what is much needed in that locality, and the master of every deep-draught vessel will fully appreciate them. Captain Nicholson was assisted by Captain Hackett and a full crew in making this survey, and took great pains to have it done well.—*Detroit Free Press, June 10.*

PASSENGER ROUTES.—There are 11 freight and passenger steamers plying on various routes leading from Detroit. Eight of these are side-wheel boats and three screw steamers, not including ten which ply to Lake Superior, starting from Buffalo. Of these, the steamers Northwest and R. N. Rice ply between Detroit and Cleveland on alternate days; the Jay Cooke to and from Sandusky, leaving every morning; the Marine City to Mackinaw and way landings, leaving Monday evenings; the W. R. Clinton to and from Saginaw; the Dominion on the Chatham route; Milton D. Ward to Port Huron; George S. Frost to New Baltimore and Marine City; the Benton (screw) to Tawas and Saginaw; the Wenona and Galena to Alpena and Sauble. The business on the above routes has thus far this season been profitable, and promises well in the future.

THE PROPELLER ALGONIA.—This craft has arrived at Detroit. She is propelled by two low pressure walking-beam engines, and for the past few years has plied between Collingwood and Lake Superior. She goes into dry dock for overhauling, and, when completed, will return to her route. When first commissioned she was called the City of Toronto, and plied on Lake Ontario. She was brought to Detroit, rebuilt, and called the Racine, and plied on Lake Michigan. She was then sold to Canadian parties, when her name was changed as at present.

THE FESSENDEN.—The United States steamer Fessenden is on her passage to the upper lakes.

FINANCIAL.

JAY COOKE & CO.,
Bankers,
New York,
NO. 20 WALL STREET.
Philadelphia, 114 South Third-st.
Washington, Fifteenth-st., Opp. U. S. Treas.

JAY COOKE, McCULLOCH & CO.,
41 LOMBARD STREET, LONDON.

Foreign Travel.

Circular Letters of Credit issued upon deposit of gold, currency or approved securities, which the traveller can thus make available in any part of the world. Letters can be obtained through our correspondents, banks and bankers throughout the United States and Canada as well as at our offices.

UNITED STATES
MORTGAGE COMPANY,
OF NEW YORK.
CAPITAL,
$5,000,000 IN GOLD!
SAMUEL D. BABCOCK, President.
L. A. VON HOFFMAN, Treasurer.

THIS COMPANY will loan for long periods on Real Estate, improved or in course of improvement, in Chicago, through a Committee composed of the following named gentlemen:
Wm F Coolbaugh, Esq., Chairman;
Solomon A. Smith, Esq., Wirt Dexter, Esq.,
Henry W. King, Esq., Heman G. Powers, Esq.
Applications received and forms furnished at the Office of the Company, S. W. corner Madison and State-sts., Rooms 2 and 3.
ALFRED W. SANSOME, Secretary.
Chicago, June 1, 1872.

Office of the County Treasurer, Cook County, Ill., Chicago, June 8, 1872.
COOK CO. BONDS
Bearing 7 per cent interest, payable semi-annually, can be bought at par at the County Treasurer's Office, East Wing Court House.
J. S. RUMSEY, Treasurer.

BUSINESS CARDS.

J. W. MIDDLETON,
Manufacturer of
BLANK BOOKS, PRINTER & STATIONER,
6 AND 7 EAST RANDOLPH-ST.
Ample facilities. Best work and goods. Low prices.

REAL ESTATE.

HALF ACRE LOTS.

A half-acre equals five building lots, and is sold at $400; $50 cash down, and $50 semi-annually. This gives 5 or 6 years' time, or it can be paid up, and a deed made whenever desired by the purchaser.

Lots situated close to station on R. I. R. R., halfway between Englewood and Washington Heights; 18 feet above Chicago level; soil the best of garden land. Several trains per day, one reaching the city a quarter before 7 a. m., and leaving at 6:15 p. m.

Parties desiring to build, can be accommodated. There is nothing superior to it in or about the city for a home, or for investment.

A ride to the property will satisfy the most exacting as to its beauty and desirability. SISSON & NEWMAN, Room 5, 70 East Madison-st.

HOTEL FOR SALE,

Doing a good business, four miles from city limits; 18 rooms; bar large; barns will accommodate 40 horses. Call at once. L. C. KINISTON, 323 West Madison-st.

SHIRTS.

WILSON BROS.
SHIRTS

Made to order of N. Y. M. Muslin and 2000 HEAVY Linen, per dozen $30.00
Wamsutta Muslin and 2100 HEAVY Linen, per dozen .... $[illegible]
Wamsutta Muslin and 1900 Linen, per dozen 36.00
Lonsdale Muslin and 1700 Linen, per dozen 27.00
First three qualities have ALL LINEN Cuffs and Neckbands. At above prices Cuffs are attached. Same quality of our own manufacture, ready-made, $3.00 per dozen less.
Perfect satisfaction given or money cheerfully refunded.
Also Import and Manufacture Men's Furnishing Goods.
330 Wabash-av., and 35 West Madison-st. (Sherman House), Chicago; Pike's Opera House, Fourth-st., Cincinnati.

SCALES.

FAIRBANKS' STANDARD SCALES OF ALL SIZES.
FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO.
2 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.

FORSYTH'S
U. S. Standard Scales
FORSYTH'S SCALE WAREHOUSE,
42 South Desplaines-st.

BUILDING MATERIAL.

HENRY N. HOLDEN,
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
Hard Wood Lumber
OF ALL KINDS.
Bills of Hard Wood Lumber cut to order at short notice. Office and Yard,
Corner Market and Jackson-sts., Chicago.

CHINA AND CROCKERY.

R. C. LAWRENCE & CO.,
487 Wabash-av.,
CROCKERY,
CHINA,
GLASSWARE
TABLE CUTLERY,
Silver-Plated Ware,
AND FINE
MANTEL ORNAMENTS.
We sell a White French China Breakfast, Dinner and Tea Set combined,
136 Pieces for $35.

SEWING MACHINES

GROVER & BAKER'S
Sewing Machines.
New Improved Shuttle Stitch MACHINES.
Old Favorite Elastic Stitch MACHINES.
SALESROOMS,
96 West Randolph and 127 East Eighteenth-sts.

REMOVAL.

REMOVAL.
We have removed our Book Store to
136 State-st., near Madison.
Our location is central and very accessible. Our stock of Books and Stationery is large and well selected. We have good goods at low prices, and invite our friends and customers to call.
HADLEY BROTHERS,
Booksellers and Stationers,
136 STATE-ST., CHICAGO.

REMOVAL.
VERGHO, RUHLING & CO.,
IMPORTERS OF
Toys & Fancy Goods,
Have removed their WHOLESALE AND RETAIL STORES to
138, 140 & 142 STATE-ST.,
Just south of Madison-st.

IRON.

Hall, Kimbark & Co.,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
IRON, BEAMS, CHANNELS,
Angle and Tee Iron Colliery Rails,
MERCHANT IRON AND HEAVY HARDWARE
MICHIGAN-AV., NEAR RANDOLPH-ST.
(One Block South of Old Location.)
CHICAGO, ILL.

HOUSEKEEPING GOODS
FISHER'S REFRIGERATORS,
PACKER'S ICE CREAM FREEZERS,
KEDZIE'S WATER FILTERS,
CROQUET SETS, WATER COOLERS,
TABLE CUTLERY,
LAUNDRY UTENSILS,
And an endless variety of new and desirable Housekeeping Goods.
DALTON'S,
Southwest corner Wabash-av. and Twenty-second st.

PROPOSALS.

To Contractors and Builders.
Proposals for building the new hall of the Chicago Turn Gemeinde will be received until the 22d day of June, 1872, at the temporary hall of the society, 257 North Clark-st. Plans and specifications may be seen at the office of Messrs. BAUER & LOEBNITZ, Architects, and at the hall of the society. Proposals must be addressed: Building Committee, Chicago Turn Gemeinde, No. 257 North Clark-st.
C. MEYER, Secretary.

INSURANCE.

CLAIMS BOUGHT
Against New York, Philadelphia, and Chicago Insurance Companies. T. L. MILLER, Room 5 Central Union Block, 285 West Madison-st.

Highest Price Paid in Cash for Claims Against
Knickerbocker Ins. Co., of Chicago.
Merchants' Ins. Co., of Chicago.
Home Ins. Co., of Chicago.
Mutual Security Ins. Co., of Chicago.
Firemen's Ins. Co., of Chicago.
Chicago Fire Ins. Co., of Chicago.
Germania Ins. Co., of Chicago.
By A. C. GREENEBAUM, 46 West Randolph-st., up stairs.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE GETTYSBURG
KATALYSINE WATER is sold at the spring at the following rates: Three-gallon demijohns, $3.00 each. Six-gallon demijohns, $5.00 each. Cases of two-dozen quart bottles, $8.00 each. If the neighboring druggists do not keep it, invalids may have it sent from the spring by Railroad or Adams' Express, by enclosing Post Office Money Orders or checks. Physicians and Clergymen supplied for their own use with three-gallon demijohns at $2.50 each; six-gallon demijohns at $3.50 each; with cases of two dozen quarts at $6.50 each. Medical and clerical vocation must be certified by nearest Post-master, or other responsible parties. Address WHITNEY BROS., 227 South Front-st., Philadelphia, Pa.

Minton Floor Tiles.
I am now importing the English Tiles for all persons wishing to use them. Full line of samples of the Floor, Wall, and Hearth Tiles can be seen at my office, 121 Wabash-av., corner Madison-st. Orders should be handed in early to secure the remission of duty. I have experienced men to lay them. Prices largely reduced by direct importation.
F. A. DOOLITTLE.

EAR TRUMPETS,
Crutches, Trusses, Galvanic Batteries, Elastic Stockings. Instruments made to order for Weak Ankle Bow-Knee, Curvature of Spine, Club Feet.
BLISS & TORREY,
Druggists' Sundries, 26 Market-st.
Agents for Geo. Tiemann's Celebrated Instruments. Send for price-list.

New York Butter Firkins & Tubs
OF SUPERIOR QUALITY.
We have a good assortment on hand, and constantly arriving. Liberal discount to the trade. Country orders solicited.
BROWNELL & DAVIS,
Produce Commission Merchants, 29 North Canal-st.

FASTEN YOUR WINDOWS DOWN OR UP
With the Reisinger Sash and lock support. No spring, no mutilation of sash, cheap, durable, easily applied; holds sash at any place desired, and automatically locks the window when down. Send for circular. On inclosing 25 cents a circular and a japanned lock will be mailed to any address, post paid. The trade supplied. Agents wanted everywhere.
H. C. DEMMING, Treasurer, Harrisburg, Pa.

DOCKAGE.
Inquire of J. B. SMITH & CO., on Dock in rear of Central Union Block, just north of Madison-st. bridge.

IRON BEDSTEADS
Plain and Ornamental. Dealers liberally dealt with at the factory, corner VanBuren and Desplaines-sts.
CHICAGO IRON BEDSTEAD MFG. CO.

GOLD PENS.
The most complete line of the best makers at
CAMERON, AMBERG & CO.'S,
14 and 16 West Randolph-st.

DRY GOODS.

FIELD, LEITER & CO.
CARPETS.
GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES!
We will sell, for the next twenty days,
Brussels,
Tapestry Brussels,
3-Plys,
Ingrains, &c., &c.,
At greatly reduced prices. Don't fail to examine our stock and prices before purchasing.
State & Twentieth-sts.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

Advertising Agencies.
E. H. CHANDLER & CO. are authorized to receive advertisements for all Chicago daily papers at their lowest rates; also for any newspaper or periodical in the U. S. and foreign countries, and receive all cards for this Directory. 124 South Clark-st.
COOK, COBURN & CO., the oldest, largest, and most complete Advertising Agency in the West, receive advertisements for all Newspapers published. Office, 446 Wabash-av.
LOUIS LLOYD & CO., 126 Fifth-av., near Madison-st.
American Horse Shoes.
G. DUNNING, 74 Pacific-av., east side Mich. S. Depot.
Architects.
A. L. ROBB, 224 Wabash-av., late of Robb & Ackerman.
Artists' and Painters' Materials.
P. M. ALMINI & CO., No. 344 State-st.
Banks.
MERCH. FARM. & MECH. SAVING, 84 S. Halsted.
SECOND NATIONAL, 67 West Washington-st.
Belting and Rubber Goods.
HALLOCK & WHEELER, 29 West Randolph-st.
E. B. PRESTON (Art. Hoyt's Belting), 21 S. Canal-st.
Billiards (Phelan & Collender Tables).
STEPHANI, MONHEIMER & HART, 419 State-st.
Blank Book Manufacturers, Stationers, and Job Printers.
BLISS & SNOW, 66 South Canal-st.
CAMERON, AMBERG, HOFFMAN & CO., 16 W. Rand.
STYLES & FOWLIS, S. W. cor. Wash. and Green.
J. J. SPALDING & CO., 21 South Canal-st.
JOHN H. SMALL & CO., 27 S. Canal & 359 Wabash-av.
RAND, McNALLY & CO., 108 West Randolph-st.
DEAN BROS. & HOFFMANN, 87 W. Washington-st.
Booksellers and Stationers.
COBB, ANDREWS & CO., 469 Wabash av.
HADLEY BROTHERS, 136 State-st.
Boots and Shoes (Retail).
P. KELLER, 417 Wabash av.
Boots and Shoes (Wholesale.)
DOGGETT, BASSETT & HILLS, 290 Michigan av.
C. H. FARGO & CO., 264 & 266 Madison, cor. Market.
THOS. FEAREY & SONS, 234 Mich.-av. cor. Harrison.
PHILLIP GOLDMAN, 38 Randolph, nr. Wabash-av.
C. M. HENDERSON & CO., 250 and 252 Wabash-av.
NORTH KENNINGTON & CO., 21 and 23 E. Harrison.
WEAGE, KIRTLAND & ORDWAY, 222 Mich. av.
Broom Corn and Broom Materials.
W. L. HUBBARD, 229 East Washington-st.
E. B. TAYLOR, 58 Market, Room 10, Central Block.
Building Paper.
ROCK RIVER PAPER CO., 48 West Lake-st.
Builders in Iron.
CRAWFORD & JOHNSTON, 77 Dearborn-st.
Brushes.
GERTS, LUMBARD & CO., 167 East Madison-st.
Carriages.
COAN & TEN BROEKE, cor. Ann and W. Randolph.
H. J. EDWARDS, 217 and 219 Michigan-av.
Cigars (Wholesale).
TANSILL & CO., 47 River-st. Send for terms to Agents.
Cloaks, Suits, and Trimmings.
J. W. GRISWOLD & CO., Mich.-av. cor Jackson-st.
Clocks.
AMERICAN CLOCK CO., 287 Wabash av.
Clothing (Retail).
P. M. PLATT, 350 State-st. cor Harrison.
Commission Merchants.
DOW, QUIRK & CO., Room 27 Central Union Block.
Cordage, Twines, and Duck.
GEO. F. FOSTER, 12 Market-st.
Confectionery (Wholesale).
M. E. PAGE & CO., 55 S. Green-st.
Crockery, China, Glassware, Lamps, &c.
ABRAM FRENCH & CO., 227 Wabash-av.
BEARD, SAVAGE & BEARD, 39 West Washington.
J. C. HALL & CO. (Manf. Agents), 31 North Canal.
JOHNSON & ABBEY, 144 and 146 Michigan av.
S. E. P. [illegible], cor. Monroe st. and Michigan av.
Cutlery and Firearms (Wholesale).
CAMPION, SAFFORD & CO., 268 State-st.
WILLIAMSON, GRAY & CO., 630 W. Lake-st.
HENRY SEARS & CO., 51 and 53 South Canal-st.
Coal and Coke.
MINER T. AMES & CO., No. 1 W. Randolph-st.
Dentists.
E. HONSINGER, office and residence 290 Park-av.
Dental Depot.
SAMUEL S. WHITE, 14 and 16 East Madison-st.
Druggists (Wholesale).
E. BURNHAM & SON, 157 and 159 Canal-st.
FULLER & FULLER, 22, 24, and 26 Market-st.
VAN SCHAACK, STEVENSON & REID, Wab & 16th.
Druggists' Glassware.
STUTTS & OSBORN (New York), 127 Michigan av.
Druggists' Sundries.
BLISS & TORREY, 26 Market-st.
Dry Goods and Notions (Wholesale).
D. W. & A. A. KEITH & CO., 14 and 16 E. Madison-st.
Furniture.
A. L. HALE & BRO., 10, 12, 14, and 16 North Canal-st.
POTTER, KING & CO., 301, 303 and 305 Michigan av.
Furniture Manufacturers.
BOWLES & BATES, rear 11, 13, 15, and 17 So. Canal-st.
Gas Fixtures and Fittings.
J. WINGRAVE, JR., & CO., 223 Wab.-av. (late Brown).
H. M. WILMARTH & BRO., 290 to 296 Wabash av.
Grocers (Wholesale).
ALLEN, CORYELL & CO., 34 & 36 Randolph-st., will sell Groceries at less rates than any other house.
BLISS, MOORE & CO., opposite 255 Michigan-av.
C. W. CHURCH & CO., 16 and 18 [illegible]
DURAND BROS. & CO., cor. Lake and Franklin.
GRANNIS & FARWELL, 126 Michigan av.
R. P. OBER & CO., 19 Wabash-av.
SPRAGUE, WARNER & CO., 2 South Canal-st.
STEWART, ALDRICH & CO., 2 and 4 Wabash-av.
WELLS, FALCONER, 165 Michigan-av.
WILLARD, BACON & CO., 9 Wabash-av.
Guns and Sporting Goods.
F. J. ABBEY & CO., 51 West Washington-st.
EDWIN THOMAS, Jr., 82 West Madison-st.
Hardware, Tin Plate, &c. (Wholesale).
SEEBERGER & BREAKEY, 10 and 12 W. Randolph.
Hair Goods.
M. GLASSBROOK, 146 22d st. and 203 W. Madison-st.
Hardware (Wholesale).
BRINTNALL, TERRY & BELDEN, 27 West Lake.
LARABEE & NORTH, 51 W. Lake st. cor. Clinton.
MARKLEY, ALLING & CO., 225 and 227 State-st.
MILLER BROS. & KEEP, 261 and 263 State-st.
PARKMAN, ANDREWS & CO., 143 State-st.
Hats, Caps, and Straw Goods (Wholesale).
A. T. & H. R. BRYAN & CO., 167 Wabash-av.
GAGE, CARHART & MALLORY, 227 & 229 Wabash-av.
Insurance (Fire).
NORTH MISSOURI (Tiffany & Co.) 45 S. Canal-st.
Insurance (Life).
MUT. BENEFIT, of New Jersey, 53 South Canal-st.
Iron, Steel, Nails, &c.
M. GREENEBAUM & CO., 181 West Randolph-st.
HALL, KIMBARK & CO., Michigan-av., nr. Randolph.
Jewelers (Wholesale and Retail).
WM. R. CLAPP & BRO., 6 West Washington.
GOODRICH & KIRBY, 293 West Madison-st.
G. F. HAPPEL & CO., 279 W. Madison-st.
G. A. MORSE, 222 West Madison-st.
WM. M. MAYO, 112 State-st. and 155 W. Madison-st.
N. MATSON & CO., 491 Wabash-av.
A. N. MILLER, 477 Wabash av. and 42 W. Madison.
G. D. PEACOCK, 46 W. Madison-st.
RODDIN & HAMILTON, 946 State, & 269 W. Madison.
STARK & ALLEN, 137 and 139 State-st.
Law Booksellers.
E. B. MYERS, 202 Wabash av.
Leather, Hides, and Tanners' Tools.
C. C. WALLIN & SON, 55 South Canal-st.
Lounges and Bedding (Wholesale and Retail).
C. C. HOLTON & CO., 61 and 63 North Wells-st.
Millinery and Straw Goods (Wholesale).
D. B. FISK & CO., 27 and 29 South Clinton-st.
GAGE BROS & CO., 227 and 229 Wabash av.
Newspapers.
TRIBUNE, 15 South Canal-st.
Oakum Manufacturer and Dealer in Cordage.
JOHN DAVIDSON, west end of Lake-st bridge.
Paints.
ENAMEL PAINT (Holden, Tascott & Co.), 241 E. Mad.
Paper Dealers.
J. W. BUTLER & CO., 22 and 24 North Desplaines-st.
BRADNER, SMITH & CO., 144 Wabash & 77 W. Mad.
CLEVELAND PAPER CO., 73 West Washington-st.
W. C. CLARKE, 87 West Washington-st.
ROCK RIVER PAPER CO., 48 West Lake-st.
S. M. KNICKERBOCKER, 87 No. Jefferson-st.
McCANN, FITCH & CONVERSE, 14 LaSalle-st.
NORTHWEST PAPER CO., 97 and 99 West Lake-st.
OGLESBY, BARNITZ & CO., 25 & 27 W. Washington.
Paper Box Manufacturers.
D. P. BARRETT & CO., 108 to 114 N. Desplaines-st.
Pawnbroker.
LAUNDER'S Loan Office, 120 22d st., Room 2.
LIPMAN'S Money Loan Office, 87 West Madison-st.
Pianos, Organs, and Musical Instruments.
J. BAUER & CO., 290 to 298 Wabash-av.
REEDS TEMPLE OF MUSIC, 91 Sixteenth-st.
W. W. KIMBALL, corner Wabash and Thirteenth.
Pig Iron, Rails and Coal.
A. B. MEEKER & CO., 278 Wabash av.
RHODES & BRADLEY, 263 East Randolph-st.
Print Sellers.
J. GEMMELL, 22 Gold-st., near Harrison.
Pumps, Sinks, Gas Pipe, &c.
H. W. AUSTIN & CO., 12 North Clinton-st.
W. & B. DOUGLAS, 27 West Madison-st., 15 alley.
Railway Car Springs and Supplies.
GREGAR, ADAMS & CO., Michigan av. near Adams.
Real Estate and Loans.
SAMUEL GEHR, 312 Wabash-av.
Roofing Materials.
POWELL, GETCHELL & CO., 170 East Monroe-st.
S. B. MUNSON, JR., & CO. (Iron Roof), 27 N. Canal.
Saddlery Hardware.
BRIGHAM & JONES, 14 West Randolph-st.
Safes (Fire and Burglar Proof).
DIEBOLD & KEAZLE, 446 State-st.
S. B. HARRIS, manufacturing, 62 South Canal-st.
HERRING & CO., 46 State-st. and 38th & Indiana-av.
MARVIN & CO., 17 South Canal-st.
HASKIN, MARTIN & WHEELER, Mich-av. op. Tremt.
Saws (With Inserted or Solid Teeth).
E. W. SPALDING & BROS., 21 and 23 N. Clinton-st.
Sewing Machines.
AMERICAN BUTTON HOLE, 133 South Halsted-st.
GROVER & BAKER, 96 W. Randolph, cor. Jefferson.
WILLCOX & GIBBS, 673 Wabash-av.
Sewing Silks and Machine Twist.
BELDING BROS. & CO., 136 East Madison-st.
Ship Chandlers & Sailmakers.
DUNHAM & HOIT, 248 South Water-st.
FINNEY BROTHERS, 214 and 216 South Water-st.
GEO. F. FOSTER, 12 Market-st.
PURINGTON & SCRANTON, 234 S. Water, nr. Lake.
Show Cases.
D. BARCLAY, 161 State-st. (old stand).
N. W. SHOW CASE MANFG., 59 and 61 So. Canal-st.
M. TERHUNE, 46 State-st.
Stencil Cutters.
D. G. GARRETSON & DeBARRY, 240 W. Madison.
Stoves (Wholesale).
J. F. RATHBONE & CO., 20 and 22 South Canal-st.
TIBBALS, SHIRK & WHITEHEAD, 242 E. Lake.
WHITE & ROSSMAN, 145 West Madison-st.
Stoves, Furnaces and Ranges.
BLISS & BROWN, 44 South Canal-st.
A. E. LEAVENWORTH, 219 West Lake-st.
Trunk Manufacturers.
CHAS. T. WILT, 218 State-st. and 385 Wabash-av.
VOGLER & GRUENWEIS, 259 Mich.-av. nr. Congress.
Undertaker.
SHELDON & DAVIES, 138 West Madison-st.
JAMES WRIGHT, 12 N. Clinton, near Randolph-st.
Varnish Manufacturers.
BERRY BROS., 153 East Madison-st.
Wines and Liquors (Wholesale).
SAM'L MYERS & CO., 226 and 228 East Madison-st.
Wrought Iron Pipe Manufacturers.
NORTHWESTERN MANUFG. CO., 10 N. Jefferson.

SPECTACLES.
MONEY CANNOT BUY IT!
For Sight is Priceless!!
But the Diamond Spectacles will Preserve It.
TRADE MARK
If you value your eyesight, use these Perfect Lenses Ground from minute crystal pebbles, melted together, and derive their name, "DIAMOND," on account of their HARDNESS AND BRILLIANCY. They will last many years without change, and are warranted superior to all others in use. Manufactured by J. E. SPENCER & CO., Opticians, New York.
CAUTION.—None genuine unless stamped with our trade mark.
For sale by responsible agents throughout the Union. J. B. MAYO & CO., 465 State-st., and 21 West Madison, Jewelers and Opticians, are sole agents for Chicago, Ills. From whom they can only be obtained. No peddlers employed.

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

TUESDAY EVENING, June 11.

Finances, both local and general, are quiet, and money is abundant in all the principal markets of the country throughout the Northwest also, where is to be well supplied with loanable funds, and many of the country banks are asking their correspondents in this city if they cannot find employment for money on city paper here.

The market for long loans on real estate is also well supplied, and more than the usual amount of capital is offered here for loans on mortgages of improved farms in this State at 10 per cent per annum.

Exchange on New York is firmer, and although it was sold between banks to-day at 50c per $1,000 to-morrow the supply at that price is smaller than there has been largely sold to banks in those cities, and to country banks, who are now ordering considerable remittances to New York.

BANK TAXES.

As the modifications in bank taxes made by the new tax and tariff law are not generally known nor understood, we print that part of the new law which shows what some of the taxes are by which they are to be collected semi-annually instead of monthly:

SEC. 27. That the taxes imposed by Section 110 of the act entitled "An act to provide internal revenue to support the Government, to pay interest on the public debt, and for other purposes," approved June 30, 1864, as amended by Sec 9 of the act of July 13, 1866, to regulate internal taxation and to amend the several acts imposed thereof, upon the deposits, capital, and circulation of banks or persons, associations, companies, or corporations engaged in the business of banking, shall hereafter be assessed annually, on the first day of January of each year, and not monthly as prescribed in said section, so that the tax for six months shall not be less than the sum which would be levied and collected monthly, as prescribed in said section. And the words "capital employed," in said section, shall not include money borrowed or received from day to day in the usual course of business from any person not a partner or shareholder in the said bank, according to the true intent and exception from tax, authorized by the said section, of deposits of less than $500, made in the name of one person, associations or companies known as provident institutions, savings banks, savings funds or savings institutions, is hereby extended to deposits not made of such exceeding $2,000.

SALE OF RAILROAD TRANSPORTATION.

After years of discussion and talk in relation to the enlargement of the Welland Canal, it appears there is at last a possibility of something being done. The Administration at Washington has recently presented to the Parliament for its sanction a bill appropriating $4,000,000 for the improvement of its canals, and it is said, that if the appropriation is passed, the Americans will enlarge both the Welland and the St. Lawrence Canals so as to admit the passage of vessels of 1,500 tons burthen, instead of 600 tons, which is the tonnage of the largest vessels now able to pass. If this report of the action is approved, it will, of course, be several years before the enlargements are accomplished, by that time we shall probably have at least twice were the lines of railroad from Chicago to the eastern seaboard, and, the competition of these in the transportation of grain from Chicago, for instance, to the east coast, the remunerating rates east of Buffalo, will have cut down the cost of transporting, so that without the improvement of the canals, a considerable part of the tonnage that now goes by the lakes would be diverted to the railroads. It is therefore probable, as a measure of defense and to preserve a large revenue derived from the canals that the dominion is contemplating their enlargement, after the new Canada Southern and other completed short-line railroads from Chicago to New York are completed, with also a new line from Albany to the centre of the New England States through the Hoosac Tunnel, it is possible that the transportation of large quantities of grain from Chicago to that section, would be of greater portion of the cereal products of the first are consumed, may be reduced to somewhere between one half a cent per ton per mile, or even lower than that. At such figures, it would probably be found that vessels carrying grain from any port on the Lake Michigan or Superior coast, via Goderich or Oswego, and to be shipped thence by rail into the interior of New England, where it is consumed, could not compete with cars shipped from Chicago direct to the same consuming markets. Such a result might be unfavorable for all other ports of the Lakes Michigan and Superior; but it would certainly be an advantage to Chicago as far as grain transportation is concerned, as it is nearer to the largest and most productive districts of the States north of Chicago and west of the lakes to this point, for transportation eastward by rail in preference to the lake route. In the case in which such a condition of things, the local trade of the lakes, as for instance the lumber trade, would probably be the only one left to the lake through grain trade to Buffalo from the most western ports would cease. Lake Michigan would then be chosen section to free the lake would turn the stream through this city as the easiest place to embark it. Even after the proposed canal enlargements are made, it is by no means certain that vessels on the lakes will be able to compete successfully with the low rates of freight that will then be common by rail from Chicago to Boston and Portland, and it is not at all improbable that the great bulk of the products of the Northwest, which now go east by the lakes, will go by rail. All this, however, relates only to that portion of Western products which finds a remunerating market in the New England States, and by no means to the whole, or even the largest portion of the whole, the enlargement of the Canadian canals would afford the opportunity for the growth of direct trade between Chicago and Europe which is the only thing lacking to make her commercial position impregnable, and the removal of the only obstruction now to direct foreign trade is the necessity or breaking the bulk of cargoes between Chicago and Liverpool. When vessels of 1,000 tons can go through the Canadian canals, all that portion of Western products that find a market in Europe will go direct from Chicago to Europe and cost only

LOCAL STOCK AND BOND MARKET.

Messrs. Lunt, Preston & Kean, bankers, furnish quotations of Government bonds and local securities, as follows:

	Buying.	Selling.
United States 6s of '81	119½	119¾
10s of '67	114¼	114⅝
10s of '68	114¼	114⅝
10s of '65, January and July	114¼	114⅝
10s of '65, Jan. and July	114¼	114⅝
10s of '65, Jan. and July	117	117⅛
10s of '67, Jan. and July	117	117⅛
10s of '68, Jan. and July	117	117⅛
7-30s	107½	107¾
United States new 5 per cents	111¼	111½
United States Currency 6s	114½	114¾
Illinois Central gold 7 bonds	100	100½
Illinois County and Town 10s	95	98
Chicago City 7s	100	100½
Chicago County 7s	100	100½
Gold exchange	114½	114¾
Sterling exchange (large drafts)	109½	109⅝
(small drafts)	110	110½

LATEST.

NEW YORK, June 11.—Gold, after selling at 111¾ declined to 111⅛ and left off at 111¼. Loans were from 1 to 2 per cent for carrying. Clearances, $58,000,000.

Government bonds dull and a fraction lower.

State bonds dull and firm.

Money easy at 6@7.

On the Stock Exchange dulness was the chief feature. Fluctuations were unimportant. The Express says Erie was weak during the early part of the day on the decision in the Court of Common Pleas, which is interpreted in Wall street as making the Company responsible for deposed bonds of the Boston, Hartford & Erie Road. At the close the market was firm at the best prices of the day.

Sterling, 109½.

Government's:

Coups, '81	119½	Coups, '67	117½
Coups, '65	114¼	Coups, '68	117½
Coups, '65	114¼	Coupons, '65	114¼
Coups, '65	117¼	Currency 6s	114½
New 5s			
State bonds:			
Missouris	97	Old Virginias	47
Old Tennessees	72½	Old N. Carolinas	32
New Tennessees	72	New N. Carolinas	33
New Virginias	83		
Stocks closed:			
Lakes	97	St. Paul	85½
W. U. Tel	76¼	St. Paul pref'd	78
Quicksilver	36	Wabash	76¼
Adams Express	97½	Wabash pref'd	93
Wells & Fargo	89	Fort Wayne	96
Am. U.	78	Terre Haute	20
United States	36½	Terre Haute pref'd	45
Pacific Mail	75	Chicago & Alton	118
New York Central	97½	C. & A. pref'd	117
N. Y. Central	97½	C. C. & I. C.	42½
Erie	49	C., C. & C.	98
Erie pref'd	80	C., B. & Q.	131½
Hudson	93	Lake Shore	90
Harlem	130	Michigan Central	93½
Harlem pref'd	130	Illinois Central	136
Reading	104½	Union Pacific stocks	33½
Northwestern	91	Union Pacific bonds	94
N. W. pref'd	84	Cent. Pacific bonds	104
Rock Island	111	Del., Lack. & West'n	107
New Jersey Cent	71	B., H. & Erie	71

REAL ESTATE.

Instruments Filed for Record Tuesday, June 11.

CITY PROPERTY.

Lot 21, in Block 5, Sec 7, 39, 14, dated May 9; consideration, $750.

Similar, s w corner of Twenty-seventh st, w'd, 25 ft to alley, dated April 29; consideration, $1,100.

Hamilton av, between Division and Ellen sts, w f, 25 ft to alley, dated May 20; consideration, $600.

Throop st, between Sixteenth and Evans sts, e f, 24 ft to alley, dated March 6; consideration, $950.

Hurlbut st, in Block A, in Wright's n ½ n w ¼ of Sec 36, 39, 14, dated May 23; consideration, $1,300.

Hurlbut st, e f, 50 ft s of and near North av, w f, 25 ft to alley, dated June 10; consideration, 1,300.

Michigan av, in F. P. Stewart's sub div, s f, 30x124 ft, dated April 25; consideration, $1,000.

Lots 7 to 10, in Gwynn & Gilbert's s ½ of n ¼ of n ½ of s w ¼ of Sec 14, 39, 13, dated May 24; consideration, $1,500.

Lot 1, in Block 4, in Wright's n ½ n w ¼ of s w ¼ of Sec 36, 39, 14, dated May 23; consideration, $1,300.

Lot 3, in Block 2, in Hurlbut's sub div of Thirty-first st, s w f, 25 ft s of Cottage Grove av, dated May 24; consideration, $1,500.

Lots 1 and 2, in Thomas' Lots 12 and 13, in Block 7, Reed's addition, dated March 21; consideration, $1,100.

Lots 1 and 2, in Starr's s e ¼ Block 6, Sec 8, 39, 14, dated June 3; consideration, $1,100.

Lots 15 and 16, in Block 20, Cleaver's Addition, dated June 4; consideration, $1,000.

Similar, lot 17, s f of Twenty-second st, w f, 25 ft n of Wabash av, dated May 29; consideration, $2,000.

Lot 8, in Beaks's Block 2, in s e ¼ Sec 6, 39, 14, dated May 25; consideration, $700.

Similar, corner of Sangamon st, n f, 198 ft w of Archer av, dated May 29; consideration, $1,413.

Lot 1, in Beaks's, of w ½ s e ¼ Sec 6, 39, 14, dated May 31, 1871; consideration, $500.

Lots 1 and 2, in Dutton Block 39, Sec 33, 39, 14, dated April 13; consideration, $600.

Lot 1, and Lot 29, in Block 13, Sec 7, 39, 14, dated April 22; consideration, $1,689.

Lot 4, in Block 3, Sec 7, 39, 14, dated April 15; consideration, $600.

Lots 1 and 2, in Block 1, in Starr's s e ¼ Sec 6, 39, 14, dated April 15; consideration, $1,100.

Similar, s f of North State st, s f, 26x120 ft, dated April 23; consideration, $3,000.

Lot 1, in Block 1, in Hickox's sub div of Block 2, in Starr's s e ¼ Sec 6, 39, 14, dated April 22; consideration, $700.

Lots 1 and 2, in Block 1, in Starr's s e ¼ Sec 6, 39, 14, dated April 15; consideration, $1,100.

Lot 1, in Block 2

The Chicago Tribune.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION (PAYABLE IN ADVANCE).
Daily Edition, per year, by Mail..........$12.00
Tri-Weekly Edition, per year, by Mail..........6.00
Sunday Edition, per year, by Mail..........2.50
Weekly Edition, per year, by Mail..........2.00
Parts of a year at the same rate.
To prevent delay and mistakes, be sure and give Post Office address in full, including State and County.
Remittances may be made either by draft, express, Post Office order, or in registered letters, at our risk.
TERMS TO CITY SUBSCRIBERS.
Daily, delivered, Sunday excepted, 25 cents per week.
Daily, delivered, Sunday included, 30 cents per week.
Address THE TRIBUNE COMPANY, No. 15 Canal-st., Chicago, Ill.

TRIBUNE Branch Office, No. 469 Wabash-av., in the Bookstore of Messrs. Cobb, Andrews & Co., where advertisements and subscriptions will be received, and will secure the same attention as if left at the Main Office.

Wednesday Morning, June 12, 1872.

CAMPAIGN TRIBUNE.

Reduced Rates for The Weekly Chicago Tribune for the Campaign.

The country is now entering upon a Presidential Campaign which will, perhaps, be the most exciting that has been known since 1860. It is now morally certain that the only candidates in the field for the Presidency will be HORACE GREELEY and ULYSSES S. GRANT. THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE will support Greeley and Brown for President and Vice-President, on the Cincinnati Platform; and the weekly campaign edition will be furnished from the 15th of May to the 15th of November, or for any shorter time, at the following extremely low rates:

One copy.......... $0.50.
Ten copies.......... 4.50.
Twenty-five copies.......... 10.00.

Send in your orders.
Remittances may be made either by draft express, Post Office order, or in registered letters, at our risk.
Address THE TRIBUNE COMPANY, Chicago, Illinois.

THE TRIUMPH OF THE PEOPLE.

The adjournment of Congress will be hailed with National satisfaction. The power of the caucus is suspended until after the election. The self-constituted masters of the people have dispersed, and have now to face audiences who are neither office-holders, office-seekers, nor pensioners upon the public bounty. Mr. Morton cannot bully the people, as he did the carpet-baggers; nor can he forbid investigation, nor pack Investigating Committees, as he did in the Senate. These Senatorial regents have now to face the constituents whose confidence they have abused. They have to explain why they so persistently defeated every measure for the reform of the Civil Service, and why they refused Amnesty until it had been demanded at Cincinnati. They will be called upon to explain why it was that they, through their subordinates in Federal offices, had forced the nomination of Grant, when they knew it would divide and defeat the Republican party. They will not be able to satisfy the people of Grant's fitness or capacity by distributing copies of Carpenter's and Conkling's speeches. The whole country has read the brave speech of Charles Sumner, in which he dared to expose the personal and intellectual unfitness of the President for the duties of the office; and they will inquire why it was that, if that speech had no warrant in fact, it was not answered; and why, if its assertions were undeniable, the Senators had forced his nomination upon the party and the country. It will not convince the people that Sumner was a fabricator, to tell them that Jeff. Davis was a rebel, and that Lee surrendered to Grant. It will not satisfy the people about Grant's accepting pecuniary gifts, and then appointing the donors to lucrative offices, to tell them that Grant was a tanner, and that he commanded at Vicksburg. It will not do to tell them that he bargained with the adventurer Baez to purchase the Republic of San Domingo, knowing that the purchase-money was a personal gift to Baez and his partners, and that the whole transaction was opposed by the people whose Government he was corrupting, but then he commanded at Shiloh.

The question which the country is interested in at this time is not General Grant's fitness and capacity as a military officer, but his fitness for the duties of President. Mr. Sumner has declared his Administration to have been a disgraceful, humiliating failure; the Cincinnati Convention, composed exclusively of Republicans, declared that "The Administration now in power has rendered itself guilty of wanton disregard of the laws of the land, and of usurping powers not granted by the Constitution; it has acted as if the laws had binding force only for those who are governed, and not for those who govern, and it has thus struck a blow at the fundamental principles of Constitutional Government, and the liberties of the citizen." These declarations have been met by no answer, except frothy declamation about the great Rebellion.

The Cincinnati Convention has charged, and Mr. Sumner has affirmed the truth of the statement, that—

"The President of the United States has openly used the powers and opportunities of his high office for the promotion of personal ends.

"He has kept notoriously corrupt and unworthy men in places of power and responsibility, to the detriment of the public interest.

"He has used the public service of the Government as a machinery of corruption and personal influence, and has interfered, with tyrannical arrogance, in the political affairs of States and municipalities.

"He has rewarded with influential and lucrative offices men who had acquired his favor by valuable presents, thus stimulating the demoralization of our political life by his conspicuous example.

"He has shown himself deplorably unequal to the tasks imposed upon him by the necessities of the country, and culpably careless of the responsibilities of his high office."

The people will insist upon having these things answered. With the Cincinnati address in one hand, and Sumner's speech in the other, they will demand that these Senators and Representatives who have forced this man upon the Republican party, and before the country, as a candidate for reelection, shall disprove these notorious facts, or be responsible for their betrayal of duty as Republicans, and as officials representing the American people.

Nor will they be content with an explanation of the responsibility of these men for forcing Grant upon the party and the country. They will notify these Senators that they, too, have been accused. The Republican Convention at Cincinnati charged, and every line of the recorded history of Congress attests the truth of the accusation, that—

"The partisans of the Administration, assuming to be the Republican party, and controlling its organization, have attempted to justify such wrongs, and palliate such abuses, to the end of maintaining partisan ascendency.

"They have stood in the way of necessary investigations and indispensable reforms, pretending that no serious fault could be found with the present administration of public affairs, thus seeking to blind the eyes of the people.

"They have degraded themselves and the name of their party, once justly entitled to the confidence of the nation, by a base sycophancy to the dispenser of Executive power and patronage, unworthy of Republican freemen; they have sought to silence the voice of just criticism and stifle the moral sense of the people, and to subjugate public opinion by tyrannical party discipline.

"They are striving to maintain themselves in authority for selfish ends, by an unscrupulous use of the power which rightfully belongs to the people, and should be employed only in the service of the country."

Mr. Sumner's speech, from beginning to end, is a careful review of all the facts upon which the Cincinnati Address was founded, and a clear, judicial determination of where the responsibility belongs.

The last days of the session will be remembered by the people as having witnessed the desperate efforts of these partisans of the Administration to force upon the people's representatives measures wholly repugnant to Republican principles, and only consistent with the absolutism of a Dictator. That these partisans of the Administration were defeated in their attempts to thus enslave the people, will ever be gratefully remembered to the honor of those who so bravely defied both the President and his personal adherents.

The Senate, in the last hours of the session, passed a special act removing the political disabilities of ex-Governor Vance, of North Carolina. The House had passed several bills to that effect during the last three years. It will be remembered that Vance was elected to the United States Senate, and for eighteen months, the Senate refusing to remove his disabilities, he was denied his seat. He then resigned, and Mr. Ransom was elected in his place. Another Senator is to be elected next winter by the Legislature of North Carolina, and the probabilities are that Mr. Vance will succeed Mr. Pool, the Senator whose term expires in March, 1873. If it were proper to enfranchise such a rebel as Vance in 1872, why was it dangerous to do so in 1871?

PROFESSION AND PRACTICE.

The Philadelphia Convention, with a view of heading off Mr. Greeley, passed a resolution in favor of abolishing the Franking privilege. The anti-Grant House of Representatives took the Convention at its word, and passed a bill to abolish the Franking privilege. The Grant party in the Senate did not enjoy this practical execution of the platform, and they forthwith laid the bill on the table, where it must remain until after the election. Thus, the platform has been directly repudiated by the Grant Senators, within a week of its adoption.

THE CASE OF LEET.

There was once a boy who worked in a telegraph office in Pittsburgh, and showed no signs of future greatness. In 1861, when the Rebellion broke out, he entered vigorously into the task of suppressing it. He is still engaged in that high and holy work. Up to the inauguration of his beloved chief as President in 1869, he was unknown, as far as the general public was concerned. Since that time he has emerged from his obscurity. Shortly after General Grant was elected, this nice young man conversed with about him the General Order business of New York City, and expressed a strong desire to get it. He was at this time, and for many months thereafter, in a mess with Generals Porter and Babcock, both of whom knew that he hoped to get this particular place. After Grant was inaugurated, he gave Leet a letter to Grinnell, whom he had decided to appoint Collector of New York, and who would therefore have the General Order business in his gift. The Fidus Achates was on such intimate terms with his patron Ulysses that he knew of the selection of Grinnell before any one else, and, in fact, was the first to tell Grinnell himself of it. He then demanded the General Order business, claiming that Grant's letter was an order for it. The new Collector offered Achates $5,000 a year to give up his claim. Achates declined, and soon after sold the influence of the letter to one Lindsay, who gave him an annual pension of $5,000 therefor, and obtained from Grinnell enough of the coveted business to amply renumerate himself. Leet's appetite for loot grew with what it fed upon. He demanded the whole business for himself, threatening Grinnell with removal if he refused. The rash Collector refused, and was duly removed, in July, 1870. Tom Murphy succeeded him. Up to this time,—that is, from April, 1868, to July, 1870,—Grant, Porter, and Babcock claim to have been in utter ignorance of the fact that their friend had anything whatever to do with the New York Custom House, notwithstanding his conversations on the subject with all three of them, and his constant companionship with the two latter. When Murphy gave to him and to Stocking the whole General Order business on the North River, making it, for the first time, a monopoly, Generals Grant, Porter, and Babcock became aware of the fact that their friend George was in a Government office. Almost immediately after, they became aware, by the bitter complaints of New York merchants, backed up by the Secretary of the Treasury, that their friend George was blackmailing American commerce in a very thorough and systematic manner. To all this, Ulysses turned a deaf ear. A. T. Stewart complained personally to the President more than once, and said of Leet that he (Stewart) would not trust him in his store without a detective to watch him and prevent his stealing anything. Since Grant still refused to interfere with the swindle of his pet, Congress, after a bitter struggle with Grant's friends, ordered an investigation. The published testimony before the Committee was so damning that it was straightway authoritatively announced from the military headquarters in the White House that Leet was to be removed. Various portentous orders were issued to blind the public, which finally, however, perceived that Leet and Stocking had been violently despoiled of exactly one-tenth of their tributaries, which involved a loss of about one-fiftieth of their tribute. This is the sum total of punishment for over three years of gain. The rebellion in New York has been thoroughly suppressed, and the rebels, bound hand and foot, delivered over to the tender mercies of a grasping, corrupt monopoly. Fidus Achates has now taken a little vacation from the cares of plunder, and has sailed for the Holy Land. He will, doubtless, return to new opportunities for robbery, unless the American people shall give, also, his chief a little vacation.

OUR SUFFERING IRON INFANTS.

The Detroit *Tribune* contains the following statement:

"PROSPEROUS IRON BUSINESS.—During the week ending June 5, the Marquette & Pacific Rolling Mill Company, at Marquette, in this State, turned out 184 tons of iron; and the fact has been pretty thoroughly proven, too, that iron can be made with bituminous coal as well as charcoal. This company is now engaged in doing a heavy business, and they find a ready market for all the iron that they can manufacture. Merchantable iron is here produced at $23 per ton, and it is readily sold for from $50 to $65 per ton. The freight, etc., costs $5; consequently it will be seen there is quite a profit."

The cost of producing this iron is here stated at $23 per ton, which, we have reason to believe, includes a liberal allowance for all items. This iron is sold in Chicago for $58 per ton. These are the people who piteously appeal for Government bounty to sustain the infant industry. They claim that, if the tax of $7 per ton on foreign iron is reduced, these Lake Superior iron companies must close their shops, discharge their workmen, and all hands go to the almshouse. A clear profit of $30 per ton, on a cost, including freight, of $28 per ton, is not considered extravagant.

EXTENDING THE SEWERS.

The Common Council, at their meeting on Monday evening, resolved to anticipate the annual revenue by borrowing $150,000, to be expended, without delay, in extending sewerage.

This action will, perhaps, require some modification. The annual Appropriation bill contains an appropriation of the proceeds of a tax of one mill for sewerage, and of one mill for extension of water-mains. This was the limit placed upon expenditures for such purpose by the charter amendments; but on the 1st of July there is to take effect a radical change in the whole system of levying and collecting revenue from taxation for public purposes. The new law makes the Auditor of State the judge of its proper construction. He will unquestionably decide that this new law repeals all the previous laws by which municipal taxes are levied upon property assessed under charters or special laws, and that there is to be hereafter but one assessment for all taxable purposes. The peculiar hardship of this provision, with respect to Chicago, is, that the assessed value of property for city taxes, when assessed by the city authorities, is a little in excess of three [illegible] as great as that of the assessment [illegible] State purposes; and that, where [illegible] taxation is limited by law, less [illegible] one-third of the required revenue can [illegible]sed. This difficulty, however, is more [illegible] real. The new law provides [illegible] authorities shall certify [illegible] Commissioners the amount of [illegible] required for each specific purpose; [illegible] amount of money the Commissioners [illegible] shall proceed to levy as a tax upon the property within the city, the County Clerk to ascertain the rate required to raise that amount upon the valuation returned for State purposes. This the Auditor will probably hold to be a repeal of all limitations and all designation of specific rates which may be in the old charter amendments. The new system does not deal in rates of taxation at all. It provides that the amount of money required for a given purpose shall be settled, and the tax levied at whatever rate will provide that sum.

The city is in need of sewerage and additional water-pipes. Whatever sum can be advantageously expended for these purposes should be appropriated. There are large and thickly-settled portions of Chicago which have no sewerage, and that is, in this city, a grievous calamity. The southwest and northwest parts of the city are rendered not only unhealthy, but, at times, unendurable, for the want of sewers. All the main sewers, from the river westward, ought to be built, and the connecting lines on the intervening and cross streets could be rapidly supplied. If the Auditor shall decide that the specific rate for taxation for sewerage has been repealed, then the appropriation for that purpose should only be limited by the capacity of the city to construct sewers during the season. Aldermen living in the First, Second, Third, Fourth, Tenth, Eleventh, Nineteenth, and Twentieth Wards, whose constituents have every street sewered and paved, should vote liberally for sewers in the remoter wards, which are largely more populous, and whose people are suffering from this distressing privation.

THE NEW FRENCH MINISTER.

The Paris correspondent of the New York *Tribune* announces that a decree has been published in the official journal, naming Emanuel Victurrien Henri, Marquis of Noailles, as Envoy from the French Republic to the United States. The Marquis was born in 1830, and is a son of the Duc de Noailles who, in 1849, succeeded Chateaubriand as a member of the French Academy. His life has been entirely devoted to literary and political pursuits. In 1863 he published a volume on "Poland and its Frontiers," and a few years later another on "Henry of Valois and Poland in 1872," which obtained a prize from the French Academy. When the Assembly met at Bordeaux in 1871, to conclude a treaty of peace with the Germans, he published a letter in which he declared that, although a Legitimist by birth and education he had determined to embrace the Republican cause, as the only form of Government which was adapted to the needs of France. He shortly after put his principles to a practical test, by becoming a candidate for the National Assembly in the Lower Department of the Pyrenees. He professed himself to be a Conservative Republican,—in other words, a Republican, but not a Communist,—and was beaten by a very small majority. Unable to take part in the deliberations of the Assembly, he has devoted himself to political writing, and has recently published a series of articles in the *Revue Universelle*, which have attracted a great deal of attention, under the title of "A Minimum of Constitution." In these papers he traces the form of Constitution which is best adapted to France, and models it upon the Constitution of the United States. He pleads for a written Constitution, because France has no traditions as in England, nor even any legal authority analogous to the Supreme Court of the United States; for two Chambers and a President to direct the Government; that the Senators should be elected by the Conseils Genereaux, or Departmental Councils, as Senators are elected in this country; and that the President should not be elected by universal suffrage, but by the two Representative Chambers. The Marquis concludes his series of papers as follows:

"Under the auspices of such institutions, we should perhaps see established in France a stable yet free Government, at the same time that the scourge of periodic revolutions would disappear. We should save the Republic, but without making of it a party Government. It would be the Republic of the majority of Frenchmen, a Government open to all, a continual reflection of the nation. As the country would be, so would be the Government. France, which has been too highly flattered, is to-day calumniated, and she calumniates herself. She has been led to the abyss with a bandage on her eyes, and the smallest insults now come from those who did most to ruin her. It would seem as if on all sides she was outraged, in the hope of depriving her of the courage to rise up again, and in the hope of enslaving her. The great change at present is in the strife of parties. Let them at least agree to fight their battles with lawful weapons, and under that rational and impersonal form of Government which is the abstraction of Fatherland."

The Republicanism and literary abilities of the Marquis of Noailles will not alone commend him to the people of the United States. The fact that his grandfather fought by the side of Lafayette and Rochambeau in the American War of Independence will secure for him a hearty welcome; and, as men of all parties in France have very favorably received the news of his appointment, so men of all parties in this country will accept with satisfaction the presence of such an accomplished gentleman in our Washington diplomatic circles.

THE INTERNATIONAL BOAT-RACE.

The international boat-race on the Thames has resulted in the defeat of the Atalantas—the American crew,—and probably no person acquainted with the circumstances expected a contrary result. Not until boating is made a national sport, and is pursued from year to year with avidity, with the view of developing both skill, endurance, and muscle, can Americans hope to compete with Englishmen in boating. There seems to have been no fault found with the style of the American rowing, nor do the English boating-men criticise unfavorably the build of the American boat. In these respects the two clubs were well matched. The Americans lost the race from want of muscle. They had not endurance enough to pull the stated distance at a maximum rate of speed, and when they came in, at last, several lengths behind, they were utterly exhausted. This result will always happen as long as Americans organize clubs simply for a season, and, after rowing merely for pleasure or money, disband. The English make a business of boating. They follow it up year after year. Their rowers are veterans, superbly trained and disciplined, inured to labor and hardship, and perfected by years of struggles, which are checkered with alternate victories and defeats. Our crews are all amateurs, who are accustomed to row together for a few weeks or a few months, get up matches at a day's notice, and row them in a heterogeneous manner, without much reference to style or real speed, and exciting no interest except among a few betting men. An English race is the event of the year, and the whole English people take an interest in it. A year's time for preparation is none too long, and the memories of it last until the next annual contest. When we make boating a national sport, as we have base ball, it will be time to think of beating Englishmen; but, as things are at present, it would be as foolish for the English to send a club over here to compete with us at base ball, as it is for us to send a club over there to contend with them at boating.

OUR SUMMER TOURISTS.

The New York *Herald* fitly calls the attention of the proprietors of American summer resorts and sea-side hotels to the increased exodus of fashionable Americans this year to Europe. The cabin accommodations of the twelve steamers per week which leave New York for Europe are booked up to near the end of August. These steamers carry one hundred and fifty cabin passengers each, or 1,800 per week, for, say, seventeen weeks, giving an aggregate for the summer of thirty thousand six hundred outward-bound cabin-passengers. If each of these passengers spends on the steamers and in Europe only $1,000, it would make for the whole host for the season the handsome total of $30,600,000 expended by Americans in Europe in pleasure-hunting. The aggregate, however, is far greater. Fifty millions per annum would be a low estimate. We also purchase about $150,000,000 more of European wares than Europe purchases of our own productions, paying the difference in either coin, bonds, or products shipped to other countries. All this makes us, indeed, valuable customers of Europe, though we could not well benefit her more palpably than we ourselves are benefited by the large permanent influx of capital and labor which we annually receive from Europe. It is never more wise than generous to grudge others the profits they make on their trade with us. Still, fifty millions annually are a round bill to pay for international amusement. Very much of it is driven to Europe by the greater cheapness of European travel and hotel rates. So long as sensible people, with moderate incomes, find Saratoga, Newport, and Long Branch several times more expensive for a two months' stay than Paris, Rome, and Vienna, they will make the foreign tour. Our chief American resorts have been nearly surrendered of late to the Shoddy, Petroleum, and Railway aristocracies, with their brand-new manners and stunning diamonds. The older families of wealthy Americans do not care to compete with so much astounding success. The Southern tourists, since the war, seldom come farther North than the White Sulphur, or, possibly, Cape May. Not a few Americans will prefer the Western wilds to the rush and crush of fashionable hotels, either in the Atlantic States or in Europe. The Michigan Springs, Mackinaw, Lake Superior, the Pacific Railroads, and the marvellous wonders of the most magnificent country in the world for the tourist,—California,—will all draw their thousands of tourists, and will add a very handsome little sum to the generous price Uncle Sam pays for his year's amusement. Altogether, it is probable that our amusements in Europe cost comparatively a trifling sum compared with our vast expenditure for summer bliss at American caravansaries of various kinds. Like fox-hunting, there is a great deal of hard work in it, and, to those who really appreciate it, doubtless some sport.

The office-holders at Philadelphia adopted a resolution in their platform approving "the wise Indian policy instituted by the Administration." It is not long since that General Hazen wrote a letter to the New York *Tribune* exposing the cruelty of the Indian policy pursued on the frontiers of Texas by the Administration, and the corruptions which are practised by contractors. The Texas papers and despatches from that country confirm General Hazen's charges. The few troops which are stationed there are useless, except for protecting themselves, and can afford no security to settlers; and the result is, that settlers have to move to the more thickly-settled localities, and abandon their homes, and crops, and herds, to the Indians. Wholesale massacres and robberies are almost daily reported. No man's life or property is safe; and, while such a deplorable state of things exists, the Administration at Washington turns a deaf ear to reports like that of General Hazen's, refuses to increase the troops, and even details the scanty forces there to accompany agents and speculators prospecting for copper mines. The "wise Indian policy of the Administration" can protect its favorite capitalists, like Tom Scott; can protect corrupt Indian agents and land-jobbers; but has no protection to give against Indian massacres and robberies to actual settlers, who desire to pursue their peaceable avocations, and have no other scheme in view than the earning of their daily subsistence by the cultivation of the soil.

Among the numerous delegates who went to Washington to inform General Grant that he had been nominated at Philadelphia, was Storrs, who figured at Philadelphia as the gentleman from Illinois, better known in Chicago as Storrs. As General Grant did not express any particular surprise at the announcement, and as things were getting a little tedious, Storrs begged somebody to tell the President what a superb Convention it was, for he had never seen anything equal to it. Much can be allowed for the youth and enthusiasm of Storrs. He is like the boy making his first visit to the circus. He knows nothing of what is going on behind the scenes. The spangles and gilt are all diamonds and gold. It is always painful to check youthful ardor and budding aspirations, but Storrs should remember that his name does not appear in the records, except as attempting to make a speech, which was howled down by the managers, who had other business on hand. It is painful to remind Storrs that he was only the fly riding on the chariot. But Storrs is young, and youth sees everything tinged with the *couleur du rose*. If he grows older, and is not nipped in the bud, he may yet see something equal to the Office-Holders' Convention.

The two or three nominally Democratic papers which are supporting Grant, by opposing Greeley, have threatened, for some time, that, if the Baltimore Convention shall nominate Greeley, there will be a division of the party, and the Voorhees wing will go off, as Ben, Butler and Yancey did in 1860, and set up another Democratic Convention. This threat, instead of scaring anybody, has reacted; it has made the rank and file of the party more defiantly for Greeley. The New York *World* has felt the response to its own threat, and, in its issue of June 5, says:

"Nor has any Democrat whom we have consulted, or whose opinions we have ascertained, advised a bolt from the Baltimore nomination, thought it be Greeley,—a bolt, we mean, in the sense of a new convention and nomination. All see that such a bolt in such a case would merely transfer from the Convention's shoulders to their own the odious repute of electing Grant."

There is no division of opinion anywhere as to the fact that the only hope and reliance of the Grant party is in the success of Voorhees and the *World* in having a division at Baltimore. They who labor to produce that division are the most effective supporters of Grant.

Some venerable and well-meaning woman writes to the Cleveland *Leader* as follows:

"When I read of Horace Greeley's nomination for the Presidency, the bosom-friend of Jeff Davis, his sympathizer and bondsman—Jeff. Davis, the black-hearted traitor, the cold-blooded, inhuman butcher, the demoniac slaughterer and torturer of thousands upon thousands of fathers and sons, husbands and brothers,—when I read, I repeat, that Greeley had been nominated for the highest and most honorable position in our land, to take the place once occupied by Washington and the murdered Lincoln, I sat paralyzed for hours."

This is sad, very sad. The baleful effect of political excitement upon the average woman has never been more strikingly illustrated. We shudder to think of the result when she read that Gerrit Smith, "the bosom-friend of Jeff. Davis, his sympathizer and bondsman," indorsed the nomination of Grant. A second stroke of paralysis, especially when prolonged for hours, is almost sure to prove fatal. We fear that the *Leader* will publish no more contributions from this pen.

As the country seems to be in doubt as to what the Philadelphia Tariff plank really means, we are glad to be able to get an explanation thereof from a recognized authority. In a long editorial on the platform in the *Press*, Colonel Forney says: "But, better than all, the platform takes pronounced ground in favor of a Protective Tariff. No public expression of the party, assembled in National Convention, since its organization, has been at the same time so strong and so prudently worded. The Tariff, or rather the Revenue, plank, strictly interpreted, promises to sweep away * * internal taxes and maintain protective duties on all articles of home production or manufacture. There is not even a suspicion of Free-Trade heresy about this." We submit these sentences to the men throughout the country who believe in this "heresy" of Free-Trade, and who have been declaring their intention of supporting Grant. What are they going to do about it?

The Grant Platform commits its adherents to a nominal support of Civil Service Reform, Civil Rights, and the claims of Labor. How entirely nominal this support will be appears from the fact that the Grant partisans have, during the late session of Congress, refused to pass the Civil Service Reform bill, the Civil Rights bill, and the Labor Commission bill. In view of this striking discrepancy between words and deeds, the declaration made at Philadelphia that the "record of the past is the party's best pledge for the future," becomes very significant.

The New York *World* is industriously waging a small war on Horace Greeley by digging up every stray sentence which has appeared in the New York *Tribune* for twenty-five years against the Democratic party, and quoting it with the usual "Horace Greeley says." No citation of time or place where these appeared is given. It is impossible, therefore, for a possessor of the files of the New York *Tribune* to contradict them if they are forged. But, if published in the *Tribune*, it is still the merest folly to attribute them to Greeley.

The Philadelphia Union League indorsed Grant almost unanimously, and announced the fact to the Grant Convention, which hailed it as most gratifying. The same organization has now indorsed, with like unanimity, the Hartranft State ticket, which even Colonel Forney repudiates as hopelessly corrupt. It is evident that Simon Cameron owns the League as well as the Legislature.

IN MEMORIAM.

The Late Dr. William Stimpson, of Chicago.

Meeting of the Academy of Sciences Last Evening.

Remarks of President Foster and Other Members.

Resolutions of Respect—Letters From Distinguished Savants.

A regular monthly meeting of the Chicago Academy of Sciences was held in the lecture room of the First Baptist Church, last evening. No formal business was transacted, the session being devoted entirely to paying respect to the memory of Dr. William Stimpson, the late Secretary of the Academy, who died near Baltimore a short time since. The room was crowded with members and friends of the eminent naturalist, and the proceedings were of great interest. Dr. Foster, the President, occupied the chair, and delivered the subjoined address:

REMARKS OF PRESIDENT FOSTER.

GENTLEMEN OF THE CHICAGO ACADEMY OF SCIENCES: The public press has already announced the death of DR. WILLIAM STIMPSON, who occupied a three-fold relation to this Institution: that of Director of the Museum, Trustee for life, and Secretary of the Academy. To us the shock, though not wholly unexpected, was not the less profound. Each of us felt that we had sustained a double loss; first, of one whose active and judicious labors had been so efficient in building up this Academy, until it had become the leading scientific institution of the Northwest, and to the continuance of whose labors we fondly looked forward to repair the terrible disaster of the 8th of October last; and second, of a cherished companion,—one who possessed that nice sense of honor, that generosity of sentiment, and that subordination of self which constitute the charm of social intercourse. I confess that I poignantly feel this double loss. In my own scientific investigations, I freely resorted to him for information and advice; in my hours of relaxation I found him the most delightful of companions.

I do not propose to enter upon an elaborate eulogy of the deceased. I have not the materials at command fully to portray his life; nor am I certain that I possess a complete list of his publications. Besides, this is not the occasion, while our grief is yet fresh, to critically weigh and apportion the value of his scientific labors. Scanty, then, as are my materials, I will lay them before the Academy for the benefit of him who may hereafter take upon himself the office of biographer.

Dr Stimpson was born in the vicinity of Boston, February 14, 1832. In early youth, he was drawn to the cultivation of natural science by an irresistible impulse. In vain were the remonstrances of his father, that he should embark in commercial pursuits, which held out brighter prospects of remuneration. At the age of 16, he may be said fairly to have entered upon his career as naturalist. Having heard that Dr. A. A. Gould, of Boston, among the most eminent of our conchologists, had published a work upon the shells of the New England coast—"The Invertebrata of Massachusetts"—with no letter of introduction, he waited upon the Doctor and solicited the loan of a copy. Struck by his diminutive figure and his youthful appearance, the Doctor could not at first comprehend the nature of his request. His curiosity was aroused, and he questioned his strange visitor. He found that he had already collected largely, and had mastered all the works within his reach relating to his favorite pursuits. From that day forth until his death Dr. Gould became his counsellor and friend. Not having a copy of his work on hand, he gave him a note to the State Librarian, which on presentation secured him the coveted prize. "When," said Stimpson to a friend, "I had got this work securely in my possession, walking away with it under my arm, I felt that I had an inestimable treasure. Little did the Librarian imagine my eager expectancy."

In his zeal for collecting he braved great dangers; he would put out to sea in a small boat alone, often out sight of land, and spend the day in dredging. While other conchologists had been content to collect within the Littoral zone, Stimpson sounded the depths of the ocean. In fact, he claimed to be the first to resort to deep-sea dredging,—a process which is now yielding such grand results.

When seventeen years old he arranged, clandestinely, we suspect, to accompany a fisherman in a smack for a summer cruise, and six months were passed in active explorations in the region of Grand Menan, off the coast of Maine.

In 1851, he published a paper on the shells of New England. Although but 19 years of age, so great had been his collections and so accurate his determinations, that he comprehended in his review all the species which had been been detected on that coast, and at the same time he made extensive modifications in the established arrangement. These modifications had been suggested and defended in a previous paper, communicated to the Boston Natural History Society, November, 1851. This is the earliest paper of his that I have been able to detect. It was a bold thing for our young naturalist to assume to modify the prevailing state of knowledge, but the minutiæ of his investigations justified this course.

About the year 1852 he accompanied Agassiz to the region of Norfolk and Old Point Comfort, Virginia, where he had the opportunity of studying a widely differing marine fauna from that of New England. Under this accomplished naturalist, and engaged in the practical pursuit of dredging, Stimpson was admitted to the very best school for enlarging the boundaries of his knowledge, particularly in the departments of Embryology and Homology, which had been neglected by our earlier naturalists.

He had shown such surprising powers of observation and determination, that, when the United States North Pacific Exploring Expedition was organized, commanded by Captains Ringgold & Rodgers, he was, although only twenty years old, appointed Naturalist. Probably there is not in the annals of science another instance where so important a position has been conferred on so young a man. The expedition occupied three and one-half years—1852-'56, doubling Cape Horn, exploring the Northwest Coast as far as Behring's Straits, and thence passing down the Siberian Coast to the Japanese Sea. An almost illimitable field was thus opened to him, and, from our previous knowledge of his habits and pursuits, we can imagine the zeal and devotion with which he entered upon its investigation. The chief results of this expedition remained undescribed, except in manuscripts which were written out awaiting an appropriation by Congress for their publication. These, alas! perished in the memorable fire of the 8th of October last. They comprised not only the Invertebrate Zoology, which was illustrated by nearly 3,000 drawings, but the narrative part, which would have possessed a high degree of interest.

For nine years after his return, he remained, for the most part, at the Smithsonian Institution, working up the results of his world-wide explorations. During this interval, however, he visited the principal museums of Europe, and, to give him the means of comparison, he engaged in dredging off the island of Skye. He made occasional excursions to the Atlantic coast, and the result was that he had magnificent collections illustrative of the Invertebrata all the way from Nova Scotia to Florida, including the coast of the Gulf of Mexico. He at this time began to give to the world the results of his investigations in a series of scientific papers, among which I can only specify the following:

1857. Prodrome of the Invertebrata collected in the N. P. Expedition, parts 1, 2, and 3. (Nat. His. Soc., Phila.) "On the Crustacea and Echinodermata of the Pacific Coast of North America." (Boston Soc. Nat. His.)

1858. Parts 4, 5, 6, and 7 of his Prodrome (ut supra).

1860. Notes on North American Crustacea in the Museum of the Smithsonian Institution. (Ann. Lyc. Nat. His., N. Y., republished by Smiths. Inst.)

1863. "Fossil Crab of Guy's Head. (Boston Jour. Nat. His.)

1865. "Researches on Hydrobiinæ." (Smithsonian Collections.)

"Review of the Northern Buccinums, Part 1." (Canadian Naturalist). This paper was a very elaborate and important one, inasmuch as a comparison is instituted between the Pleistocene deposits of Canada and Maine with recent species.

There is an article by him on the shell heaps of Florida, and another on the deep dredgings of Lake Michigan, both of which, I believe, were published in the American Naturalist. The latter paper possesses a high degree of interest, inasmuch as he showed that in the profounder depths of this lake, there exists a *Mysis*, whose congeners live altogether in the sea, which would authorize the inference that our Great Lakes were first filled with salt water, then became brackish, and finally fresh.

An abstract of the narrative part of the North Pacific expedition was published in an elaborate German work, which I have never seen.

1867. "Illustrations of the North American Birds in the Museum of the Chicago Academy." (Part 1 of Trans. of that Institution.)

1869. "Biography of Robert Kennicott," prepared in connection with Mr. Geo. C. Wasner and Dr. E. Andrews. (Part 2 of Trans. ut supra.)

1871. "Descriptions of the Deep Sea Crustacea and Mollusca dredged in the Gulf Stream by M. Pourtales." (In part, Bul. Museum Com. Zool., Cambridge.)

This catalogue is undoubtedly incomplete, but, with our library in ashes, I cannot correct it. It comprises, however, but a portion of his life-work. I have alluded to the loss of the MSS of the North Pacific expedition, and involved in the same calamity were the following MSS:

1. A work "On the Shells of the East Coast of North America," which had been in preparation since 1849, and of which about 200 of the drawings had been engraved: The engraved blocks even were destroyed.
2. A work "On the Crustacea of North America." (These two works would have been published by the Smithsonian Institution.)
3. A series of "Dredging Papers," comprising an Abstract of the Result of Explorations along the Eastern Coast of North America.
4. Descriptions, so far as completed, of M. Pourtales' dredgings, before referred to.

After the reorganization of this Academy in 1864, Robert Kennicott, a name which will forever be memorable in our annals, was made Director, Trustee for life, and Secretary of the Academy. In 1864-5, when it was determined by the Western Union Telegraph Company to send an expedition to the Northwest Coast, Kennicott, from his long experience in the Arctic regions, was offered the command of a party. He foresaw a rich field for exploration from which he might add largely to the Academy's collections, and with the full assent of the Trustees and without resigning his position, he accepted. On the 21st of March he sailed from New York upon that distant expedition, from which he was destined never to return alive.

It was under these circumstances that Stimpson was called to Chicago in December, 1864, to act as Curator, and at the subsequent annual meeting he was elected Secretary.

These two young naturalists had passed years together within the walls of the Smithsonian, and were united by the strongest ties of friendship.

Early in November, 1866, news reached Chicago of Kennicott's death, the May previously, at Nulato, on the distant banks of the Yonkon, almost within the Arctic circle. I need hardly add, in this presence, that it produced a profound impression of sorrow amongst his numerous friends and amongst the members of this Academy, for it was through his efforts that its affairs had been placed on a firm basis. Stimpson was invited to fill the vacancy thus created. Nov. 13, 1866, he was elected member of the Museum, and Feb. 13, 1867, he was elected Trustee for life.

We all can bear witness to the judicious zeal with which he discharged the manifold duties of his trust. He maintained a correspondence with not less than fourteen hundred societies at home and over one hundred abroad. He organized a system of exchanges by which our library was supplied with the scientific journals and transactions, and our museum enriched with natural history specimens from every quarter of the globe. He edited, with an accuracy of proof-reading rarely surpassed, the two parts of our transactions, and prepared our annual reports with an almost commercial exactness. So thoroughly classified were the collections, that he could instantly refer the scientific inquirer to the particular specimen required. Under his directorship, the collections in certain departments of natural history had grown to be the most complete in the country; and learned foreigners, in pursuit of information, resorted here as to one of the chosen seats of science. This vast collection had been accumulated within the short space of five years, for, on the 7th of June, 1866, our previous accumulations were almost wholly destroyed by fire.

Under the calamity Stimpson bore up manfully, but when the tremendous catastrophe of the 8th of October occurred he was, as it were, crushed to earth. From that time, I think, his spirit lost its buoyancy; and whilst he assumed an air of cheerfulness, in his quivering lip and tremulous voice it was easy to detect what he would fain conceal. The iron had entered his soul. Let him who would accuse our friend of undue weakness, read over the melancholy catalogue of losses prepared by the Secretary, and dated the 30th of October last, and then call to mind that, in addition to the total destruction of the Academy's collections, which he had arranged and classified, his own collections had been involved in the general calamity; rare books, obtained with difficulty, or presentation copies bearing the autographs of the authors; shells which he had dredged from the ocean all the way from Nova Scotia to the Japanese Sea; and manuscripts in which were embodied the results of twenty years of almost unremitting scientific labor, and whose publication he fondly hoped would form the solid basis of his fame.

He must have a heart of adamant, who could view unmoved this wreck of a life's labor.

In my last interview with him, Dr. Stimpson remarked that he had not the heart to attempt to enter upon his life work again, but that he would devote all his energies to the restoration of the Academy.

"If," said he, "I live to the ordinary age of man, I will gather within its walls a nobler collection than we have lost." In response to his circular, the Smithsonian Institution, the Museum of Comparative Zoology, the Essex Institute, the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia, etc., at once, not simply expressed their sympathy, but tendered substantial contributions; and this course was imitated by many private individuals, amongst whom may be mentioned Professors Silliman and Dana, Isaac Lea, etc. The Departments at Washington, particularly the Topographical Bureau and the Naval Observatory, nobly responded. From foreign sources there have been large consignments to the Smithsonian Institute in our behalf, awaiting our orders. We know how cheering these responses would have been to our departed friend. Dr. Stimpson had had, for two or three years past, premonitions of the disease to which he has just succumbed. The winters of 1869-'71 were passed by him, in company with our Vice President, Mr. E. W. Blatchford, on the Florida coast, in making collections in every department of Zoology, and a noble collection it was. He thought that the moist, warm breath of a tropical sea reinvigorated him, and he looked forward to revisiting the theatre of his investigations with the hope that his energies would be restored. On the 15th of December, in company with Dr. Velie, he sailed for Key West, where he arrived on the 19th. On the 13th of January, 1872, he went aboard the "Bibb," a United States Coast Survey Steamer, Captain Platt commanding, for the purpose of taking charge of the Gulf Stream dredgings. The vessel first proceeded to Havana, and then headed westward, but soon after leaving Moro Castle, Stimpson was taken with a violent hemorrhage. The Commander proposed returning, but to this he objected, insisting that the vessel should proceed on her course. It was not until the 22d of February, that he again went ashore at Key West, and, during this interval, there had been not less than four returns of his malady.

On the 1st of April he attempted to resume his labors aboard the "Bache," but again his hemorrhage returned, and he was conveyed ashore, where he remained until the 9th of May, when, in company with Dr. Velie, he embarked for Baltimore, and arrived there on the morning of the 14th. A carriage was procured and he was carefully conveyed to Ilchester, where resided his wife's friends. Mr. George C. Walker had directed Dr. Velie to remain with him, to minister to his wants and to relieve him of his correspondence, but to this arrangement Stimpson turned a deaf ear, insisting that Dr. Velie's services were required by the Academy. Under such melancholy circumstances, Dr. Velie parted with his friend, who, after lingering until the 26th of May, expired at 11:30 o'clock p. m., at the age of 41 years. Such is an imperfect outline of the life and labors of William Stimpson. He was a man of vast erudition in those branches of knowledge which with him were a specialty. To a critical mind he united a tenacious memory, so that his investigations were characterized by a precision and accuracy which commanded confidence of the scientific world. He made no attempt at cold generalization, trusting that subsequent explorers would accumulate facts to sustain it; but everything which emanated from his pen bore evidences of conscientious and painstaking care. He abhorred controversy, and rather than engage in it would consent to be robbed of his discoveries. I have never known a man more ardently devoted to science. How to advance its boundaries formed his thoughts by day and his dreams by night. Pecuniary considerations had no influence upon his pursuits. A *mysis* dredged from the depths of Lake Michigan was more precious in his eyes than a purse of gold brought up under similar circumstances. Day after day we saw him at his post in the Academy, discharging his duties with conscientious fidelity; and when he participated in our proceedings, it was with the modesty which would lead a stranger to suppose that he was a novice rather than a proficient in science. He instinctively shrank from everything like public notoriety; and the solitude of his study he preferred to the public assembly. And yet he was no misanthrope, but was eminently social, and had those generous qualities which led to the most enduring friendship. He was stricken down in the prime of manhood—at a time when, with ordinary health, he might anticipate thirty years of scientific labor. The materials had been collected; the existing knowledge was at his command, and his mind was thoroughly trained. I have often thought that this reflection was the most melancholy connected with this life: that, after years of toil in the acquisition of knowledge, at a time when the judgment is mature and the mind is capable of putting forth most vigorous manifestations, there should be a failure of the physical powers—that direst assault against supremacy over deity. Such was the fate of Stimpson. He died prematurely for the cause of science—prematurely for his own fame; but he has published enough to rescue his name from oblivion. Had the matured results of his labors escaped the consuming fire, the scientific opinion of the world would have placed him in the front rank of American naturalists. To the memory, then, of one thus highly cultured and the best years of whose life were so closely linked with the Academy, both in its prosperous and adverse fortunes, it seems eminently proper that we should pay something more than a passing tribute. Members of the Academy: What action shall be taken. I submit to your judgment.

Mr. E. W. Blatchford offered the following:

IN MEMORIAM

We, the members of the Chicago Academy of Sciences, having assembled on this the 11th day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two, *in memoriam* of one who was linked to us by the closest ties, do direct our Recorder to make this entry on a separate leaf of our Journal of Proceedings, and surround the same with black lines:

WILLIAM STIMPSON, M.D.,
Born Feb 14, 1832;
Died May 26, 1872.

And, inasmuch as Doctor Stimpson occupied the triple relation of Director of the Museum, Trustee for Life, and Secretary of this Academy, we desire to place on record to be read by our successors for all time, this our brief estimate of his character and services:

He was a man profoundly versed in many branches of natural science, and whilst he added largely by his published papers to the sum of our knowledge in those branches, unfortunately, for the full measure of his own fame, the main labors of his life were destroyed in the ever-memorable fire of the 8th of October, 1871, which laid the best part of our city in ashes, and involved our Academy in the common ruin. In the administration of the affairs of our Academy during seven short years, he raised it, in the magnitude of its collections, to the fifth in rank, and, in certain departments, to the first in rank in the United States. He organized a system of exchanges which extended to distant and widely separated regions. He maintained a correspondence with fourteen kindred societies at home, and more than one hundred abroad; and he classified and arranged the materials gathered, from every quarter of the globe, and in all departments of natural science into an harmonious system. In his social relations he was kind and courteous. Whilst ready at all times to impart information he was not obtrusive in his opinions. Loving science for its own sake, all his labors were directed to its advancement. These several qualities commanded the respect of scientific men, and at the same time led to the formation of strong personal friendship. And, that his surviving friends—those bound to him by the ties of consanguinity—may know how deeply we revere his memory, we direct our Recorder to transmit to them a copy of these, our proceedings.

And, furthermore, and to the end that we may perpetuate more fully, and by an ampler record, the services which he has rendered to this Academy, and to the cause of Science,

Be it resolved, That a Committee of three be appointed by the President, whose duty it shall be to prepare a memoir of the deceased, to be incorporated in the transactions of this Academy.

Mr. E. W. Blatchford then spoke as follows:

REMARKS OF MR. BLATCHFORD.

MR. PRESIDENT, AND MEMBERS OF THE ACADEMY: Rather would I remain silent, and listen to the words spoken of our honored Secretary, so recently gone from us; and yet, sir, your request, and the association which it was my privilege to have with Dr. Stimpson, may make appropriate some brief remarks at this time.

It was not until after his acceptance of the appointment to the position of Secretary of the Chicago Academy of Sciences, that my acquaintance with him began. His prominent connection however, with the North Pacific Exploring Expedition, and his published writings on that branch of Natural Science in which my own interest centered, had made his name and position as a scientist familiar. It was my privilege to participate with him in two scientific expeditions,—one in the spring of 1868, upon the Fox River, embracing some 150 miles of its course, and making observations generally upon the fauna of that stream; and the other undertaken in the winter of 1870 and 1871, and embracing an examination of the Indian Mound at Cedar Keys, on the West Coast of Florida; and the Florida Reefs and Keys, from the Tortugas to Cape Florida, with dredgings in the Gulf Stream, as well as within the Reef line. The numerous trips which he made for dredging in our own lake, for recreation, and for investigating different subjects possessing a zoological and scientific interest in this vicinity, have been shared in by different members of the Academy, and I am confident that I shall speak their impressions as well as my own, in calling attention to a few of his prominent traits, such as peculiarly entitled him to our respect and love—without dwelling upon that extensive research, and those high scientific attainments, which your address has so clearly set forth. Dr. Stimpson was distinguished by an unusual simplicity of character, associated with a singleness of purpose in the plan of his life, a dislike of all show, pretence, shams, of all formality, the offspring of pride, while conforming with scrupulous care to every courtesy of refined society. He was possessed of a singular purity of mind and heart, derived, may we not believe, from his constant, familiar intercourse with Nature. Closely allied to this was his extreme modesty, so often observed by us all, whether in the discussion of scientific subjects, determining the position of pretenders to scientific knowledge, or in deciding the disputed points so frequently referred to him. And, in this connection, I would speak of his great refinement of character. Never, in the frequent meeting of our Executive Board; or, the more frequent and protracted consultations in regard to the varied operations of our Academy; or, in the unrestrained intercourse of tent and boat life, did he depart from that fastidious regard for the delicate sensibilities of his associates which imparted such a rare charm to his companionship. There are some associated with us who would hardly forgive me, did I not speak at this time of the considerate kindness ever shown by Dr. Stimpson to young naturalists, and to all sincere inquirers after truth, however humble their position, or limited their view.

Generosity was another marked characteristic of Dr. Stimpson. In the undertaking and prosecution of work, more than once have we seen his entire forgetfulness of self, in the claims of science or friendship; and in this connection am I reminded of the arduous and persevering labors performed for our Academy during all the period of his connection with us—years of construction, of collecting, of organization. Once before—in the spring of 1866—our collections were destroyed by fire. We remember his devoted labors then. We remember that to his efforts was due the success of the meeting of the American Association in our city in 1868, efforts which then very nearly cost him his life, and from the effects of which, he perhaps, never fully rallied. But our building—its plan, its construction, its appointments, its furnishing, its library, its museum—all bore testimony to him, in whom were so remarkably blended the man of science, and the man of affairs. To his rare scientific acquirements was added as rare a knowledge of men. During the years of our association—years filled with busy plans—I recall many an instance of success due solely to his insight into character, and capacity for managing business details.

It was not of his own losses in books, manuscripts, and apparatus that he spoke after our first conflagration, but of the blow to the Academy; and in the recent destruction of our building, with all its contents, it was the loss to our Academy, to the cause of science throughout the world, that he dwelt upon, and only when by near friends the subject was brought up, did he allude to the destruction of his own life's work, in the manuscript, drawings, and plates of the volumes he had hoped soon to give to the press. But once in my presence did he manifest emotion at his personal losses, when he remarked, "I have never expected to leave my children wealth; but hoped to have been able to complete and publish my works on Invertebrates as the memorial of my life, for them."

Second only to this, was the loss he experienced in the destruction of the rich collection made upon the Florida Reefs, of Fish, Shells, Radiates, and Annelids, embracing some twenty-five hundred varieties, and ten to fifteen thousand specimens, a large number of them new, and which were just arranged for classification and description. Witnessing, as I did from day to day, his intense delight as these wonderful forms of surpassing beauty were brought up one after another from the depths of the ocean, I could appreciate as never before the enthusiasm which had carried him through dangers and hardships, and the severities of cold and heat, in the steady prosecution of the work of his life. Here too was exhibited his keen sense of honor; he would frequently spend the greater part of the night examining catalogues and authorities that nothing might be entered upon our daily journal as *new*, that had been previously discovered, so fearful was he of encroaching on the claims of others.

His whole life's experience was an unusual one, and, combined with his acuteness of observation, produced the rare combination that made his life so fraught with value to the world, so inspiring to all with whom he came in contact. His boyhood investigations into the mysteries of nature about his home in Cambridge, filling a basement room in his father's house with specimens of animal life, where were conducted the most careful observations upon birth, life, death, not mingling with other boys in their usual sports but, as his brother informed me, "When we wanted him we always knew where to find Will." Afterwards extending these investigations into Boston Harbor, then to the neighboring islands, and calling to his aid the sturdy fisherman of Massachusetts Bay, gradually embracing in his grasp the marine wealth of our whole New England coast, so wonderful in its scope; then entering upon a careful University education, through all of which was interwoven this study of Nature; his early appointment to the high position in charge of the Zoological Department of the North Pacific Exploring Expedition, affording him the amplest opportunities to observe and investigate marine life in the South Atlantic, South and North Pacific, and Indian Oceans, and the various Asiatic seas—and also to make observations upon the western coasts of South and North America, and the eastern coast of Asia and the adjacent islands. His subsequent life of unremitting study at the Smithsonian, until called to the directorship of our own Academy—and during all this long period meeting and corresponding with the first men of science in this and foreign countries—all this gave us the man whom we all delighted to honor when here, to honor now that he has gone from us.

Standing in the yet dark shadow of the appalling conflagration of October, which, as by the breath of Omnipotence, swept away our treasures, not to be computed in gold and silver, it is grateful to turn to what the fire has not consumed,—yea, the flame has not touched,—*the memory of our friend*.

I am reminded, Mr. President, that this is the second time in the brief history of our Academy that we have been called upon to mourn the loss of a Secretary. They were both men of marked characters, of marked differences. In the scientific world they were typical men—the one of our young West, the other of the maturer East—the one of the undeveloped fields afforded by our Lakes, with the territory adjacent, and stretching West and North to the Pacific and Arctic Coasts; the other of the more thoroughly investigated Atlantic slope, and foreign field of scientific research. Differing, however, in early opportunities and training, in subsequent associations, and in the fields of their investigations, KENNICOTT and STIMPSON [illegible] were yet one; one in [illegible] enthusiastic devotion, one in self forgetfulness, one in persevering and successful labor. And in the faithful performance of duty were each called away. To the one the summons came in the Arctic regions, upon the banks of the Youcan; to the other in the tropics, upon the banks of that wider, deeper stream, the study of whose mysteries had lured him on in spite of pain and weakness. Already are the foundations laid, and the walls rising of our new Academy; but the future growth of our collection, and increasing influence, will ever be associated in our minds with our obligations to these men whose lives have been consecrated to laying here the foundations of scientific truth.

When the Great Master was upon the earth, to a small band he uttered this truth—the watchword of a new era—'*All ye are brethren*.' The words had application far beyond the little company addressed. I accept them as they have come down through the ages, with ever enlarging circle, embracing all honest seekers for TRUTH, in whatever department, whether through the written Revelation from Heaven, or in nature. Thus is the name of our honored friend connected with those who have labored in this field from the earliest day to the present—a mighty array, to which each age has added its jewels. In different paths, actuated by a like faith, kindled by a like enthusiasm, have they toiled for TRUTH. This, gentlemen of the Academy, is the field, this the work of our institution. As far as we have ability and opportunity let us do this work faithfully, earnestly, humbly. Thus will we practice the lesson that comes from the life of WILLIAM STIMPSON.

LETTER FROM GEO C. WALKER.

The following letter from George C. Walker, Esq., was read:

Colonel J. W. Foster, President of the Academy of Science:

DEAR SIR: I deeply regret my inability to be at the meeting to-night to listen to what others will say concerning Mr. Stimpson and his labors in the scientific world and all the good he accomplished in that portion of his life-work; yet I cannot let this opportunity pass without saying a kind word for our dear friend's memory, and speaking of him as I knew him in the close relations that existed between us for many years. It is with the deepest feeling of sadness that we speak of him as "gone," for we had hoped to have had his advice and counsel and society for many years to come. We knew him well and long, and our respect for his character and his qualities of heart and mind constantly increased. By the great fire the loss of the Academy was severe, for it was the work of years laid low in an hour; but it was nothing compared to the loss of the "intellect" that had so largely produced it; for, had Dr. Stimpson been spared to us, and his health and strength been restored, he would have built up the Academy, in a few years, to its former position. His heart was in the work, and the longing of his soul was for our prosperity. He had known from Major Kennicott, during all the years of their intimacy, the full history of his work in establishing and endeavoring to build up this institution, and Kennicott had unfolded to him all his hopes and desires, concerning the future, so that, when Dr. Stimpson came among us temporarily to fill his place while he should undertake another expedition to the North, he was fully prepared to take up the work just where Kennicott had left it, and the labor could not have fallen into worthier hands. When he entered upon it, it was with a zeal and devotion as great as if it had been all his own from the commencement, and when he was left alone in the work, he seemed to feel a double responsibility; first, to make this Institute one of great usefulness and importance, and second to carry out all the plans of Major Kennicott, and thus see his hopes and desires fulfilled. Dr. Stimpson was peculiarly fitted for the various duties that were required of a person in his position. To thorough scientific attainment, there was added good executive ability, and a correct judgment of character. He was one of the few men we have known who could attend to all the details, no matter how small, of his occupation with the same interest and care that he gave to the more important matters, and his motto was "to finish one thing before commencing another." He had a perfect system in all his work, and it was to this fact that he was enabled to accomplish so much. His faculty of order was fully developed, which helped him wonderfully in the care of the large collections which came under his charge. One of the greatest troubles he had in the Academy was to fight off those who wished to fasten upon it for their own advantage, and he once said: "The difficulty was to distinguish in the first instance, real deserving men from parasites." That he made very few mistakes in judgment in this respect, is patent to you all. As the Executive officer of the Board of Trustees, he was ever found earnest and faithful, performing all his work with a zeal and energy and good judgment that commanded the fullest confidence and respect of the Board, while his own personal worth endeared him to them in a very marked manner. His own private loss by the fire was very great. He once said he had indeed lost heavily; in fact his all; the product of days and nights of toil in many parts of the world for the past twenty years. He had looked forward to the publication of his own works by Government, and consoled himself with the thought that although he could not leave his children wealth, he could yet leave them this assurance that he had, nevertheless, not been idle. But a fatality seemed to attend him. He had just completed, by his trip in August, the gathering in of all his materials; from his father's house, from Agassiz's, from Ilchester, and from the Smithsonian, just in time for the fire. "But," said he, "had I lost twice as much, I shall never regret coming to Chicago, for I have found there noble and generous friends, not only to myself, but friends of science, such as no other city in America can boast. Of more value to me than worldly possessions, will be the memory of the friendly experiences I have had with yourself and the other Trustees, and the friends of the Academy, while we together built up a monument which, though now levelled with the dust, will long live in scientific history. May our past be the earnest of our future." There is a singular significance in the time of the death of Dr. Stimpson. The first meeting in the old Academy rooms in Metropolitan Hall, after the fire that destroyed the collection, there was in memory of Robert Kennicott, and now so soon after the total destruction of our own building, with all its valuable contents, we meet again to say a kind word to the memory of him who took Kennicott's place, and built up the institution from the point where Kennicott left it. There is a peculiar sadness in this fact. After the first fire, which consumed the Museum, and very largely also the personal collections of Major Kennicott, came the announcement of his death; and, now, after the second visitation, we have lost the one to whom, more than to all others, is due the credit of whatever has been accomplished since Kennicott left us. After the fire, it seemed to Stimpson that the centre of our city was no place for the final location of the large buildings which would become necessary to contain the collections, which he was certain we should have again in a few years, and, although he realized that, for the present, we should be forced to remain at or near where we had been, yet he hoped it would be only the stepping stone to the more secure location elsewhere. I trust none of us will forget his own words, written last winter: "It does me good to read what you write about the ten acres of land for the Academy, in the midst of which we shall be safe from the fell destroyer which has so persistently followed us. Let us look forward to *that*, and if we build in the interior let us rely on insurance and not on fire-proofing. Then a few weeks later when he had heard that we were thinking of rebuilding on the old lot, he writes: "When I read that the Trustees had almost decided to rebuild the museum on the old foundations, I confess that my first sensation was one of joy, for the place has become endeared to me by many pleasant recollections, and there lie the ashes of my life's work." All his letters abound in expressions of thoughtfulness for the Academy, and he evinced the deepest interest in its welfare even to the very last. It seemed to be the one thing that lay near his heart, and occupied it to the exclusion of all but the love for his family.

When wasted by disease, his physical strength all gone, and it was with great difficulty that he could exist, even then his thoughts turned to us, and, with his pencil, he wrote a few lines: "I am delighted to hear that the Academy is to be rebuilt on the same site, and that the masons are already to work," and he closed with a good-by for a day or two; but it was the last word he wrote to us; and that great, good man has gone, and has left an aching void in our hearts, that will remain until the end of time.

GEO. C. WALKER.

LETTER FROM PROF. HENRY.

The following letter from Prof. Henry to the President was then read:

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTE, WASHINGTON, June 8, 1872.

MY DEAR SIR: With yourself, I was greatly shocked at the death of our highly esteemed friend, Dr. Stimpson. I had feared that his life could be scarcely extended to the ordinary age of man, but having lived for several years in the same apparent condition, his departure was entirely unlooked for by me at the time it took place. He is, indeed, a loss to your Academy, as well as to the cause of science generally. He was among the few who had the gift of enlarging the bounds of human thought; of adding by persevering investigation and sagacious suggestions, new facts and principles to the domain of science. Although his life was short, it was one of important results. Although not permitted to complete the great work he had in hand at the time of his death, he lived to accomplish sufficient to connect his name conspicuously with the history of science in this country. His character was such as to command respect and excite love and admiration. Although we cannot but deeply grieve on account of his untimely departure, still we should be thankful that he has been spared to us for the time we have enjoyed the profit and pleasure of his society. With kind regards, I remain very truly,

JOSEPH HENRY.

CONCLUSION.

After other remarks by distinguished gentlemen, the meeting adjourned.

POLITICAL.

The Republican Congressional Convention of the Fourteenth District of Illinois meets at Tolono to-morrow. The Tuscola *Journal* says:

"Just what the result will be we are unable, at this time, to say. There will be no choice on the first ballot. Macon is instructed for General Jesse H. Moore; Champaign and Coles for Colonel James W. Langley; Vermillion for Colonel Lymon Guinnip; and Douglas for Joseph G. Cannon. Vermillion and Coles are both instructed to vote for Mr. Cannon as second choice. Up to this time nothing has been heard from Piatt County, but it is thought that it will be for General Moore."

—The Hon. O. H. Browning is brought out by the Quincy (Ill.) *Call* as a candidate for Congress.

—The Rock Island (Ill.) *Union* [Postmaster] unwittingly did a favor for Captain May. It charged him with telegraphing to the Chicago *Times* that he was opposed to Greeley. This gave Captain May a chance to come back, in the *Union*, with a letter in favor of Greeley,—which he improved at once.

—James M. Epler, of Morgan, and James M. Irwin, of Macon, are candidates for Congressional nominations on the Greeley ticket in Illinois.

—There's a vacant place on the Indiana Republican State ticket, and the Lafayette *Journal* says:

"It is thought possible that Mr. Colfax will so far waive his personal preferences as to consent to take the race for Congressman-at-Large; and this strikes us as the very best possible arrangement. Mr. Colfax, of course, does not solicit the position, and would, no doubt, rather not have it."

—The State of Georgia suffered such wrongs under the reign of Bullock,—of infamous memory,—that, as the Macon *Telegraph* says, the people now care far more to preserve their State Administration from ruinous clutch than to meddle in National politics.

—The Griffin (Ga.) *News* hoists the name of Alex. H. Stephens for next Governor.

—The Alabama Democratic Convention meets at Montgomery next Wednesday, 19th. So far, every county has instructed for Greeley and the Cincinnati platform. Governor Lindsay will not be a candidate for re-election, and there are named Thomas H. Herndon, Price Williams, and Charles C. Langdon, of Mobile; Thomas A. Walker, of Calhoun; General Edmund W. Pettus, of Dallas; and William C. Oates, of Henry.

—"Let our laboring men turn down the page and make a note of these words of President U. S. Grant: 'The true prosperity and greatness of a nation is to be found in the elevation and education of its laborers.'"

The above is from the Milwaukee *Sentinel*. Now, let laboring men turn down page fifty-three of "The National Fourth Reader," and find the very same expression credited to Burke. The *Sentinel* may perhaps have better luck by perusing older books for foundations for political items.

—The Detroit *Free Press* says:

"We want to be fair about this thing, and will state right here that the T. J. Wilson pardoned out of prison by Grant, the other day, is the Wilson who stole $9,000 from the Baltimore Custom House. He was at Philadelphia to help renominate Grant."

—Twenty-one editors in New York are Federal office-holders. They support Grant.

—Governor Davis, of Texas, declares that his own and the term of other State officers extended to April 28, 1874; but that the Legislature, to be elected next November, will go out of existence in one year, because it ought to have been elected (he is *now* satisfied) in November, 1871. The Governor has a convenient Constitution to work with, and knows how to work it.

—North Carolina delegates to Baltimore have been appointed by District Conventions and the State Central Committee, and, in the absence of any other centralized expression, the Raleigh *News* says:

"The North Carolina delegates at the Baltimore Convention will, in all probability, urgently insist on acquiescence in the platform and nominees of the Cincinnati Convention; and we believe that North Carolina will have more in influence at Baltimore than some of the other Southern States who have been shouting, till their throats are sore, over Greeley and Brown."

— The Rhode Island delegates to the Baltimore Convention, favorable to Chase when appointed, have met and unanimously voted to support Greeley.

— The Mankato (Minn.) *Union* has taken down the name of General W. S. Hancock, and says: "Let every man insist upon the indorsement of Greeley at Baltimore."

—The Dubuque *Telegraph* (Democratic) says Iowa is wheeling into line for Greeley, and, in proof that the Philadelphia Convention has not harmonized the party, it calls attention to the fact—

"That the whole Republican organization of our neighbor county of Clayton is openly and avowedly for Greeley; that State Senator Newell, of the same county, is for Greeley; that every Republican lawyer but one, and he doubtful, is for Greeley, and that the majority of the Republican party of Clayton County is for Greeley; and to this statement we challenge contradiction."

—The Chicago *Journal* thinks that "the President needs no eulogy." So there is something the Great Gift-Taker thinks he doesn't need.

CLOTHING.

SUMMER SUITS

Of all kinds, styles, prices, varieties and sizes Just Received, including a splendid line of White & Brown Linens, Cheviot Suits, Linen Dusters, &c.

2,000 STRIPED LINEN COATS,

$1 EACH!

EDWARDS, BLUETT & CO.
376 State-st.,
45 & 47 West Madison-st.

...d the Museum, and very ...oral collections of Major ... the announcement of ... now, after the ... have lost the one ... all others, is due the cred... accomplished since Kan... fire, it seemed to Simp... our city was no place for ... large buildings which ... ary to contain the collec... ertain we should have again ... though he realized that, for ... be forced to remain at or ... en, yet he hoped it would ... stone to the more secure ... trust none of us will for... written last winter: "It ... what you write about ... for the Academy, in ... we shall be safe ... which has so persistently ... look forward to that, and if ... let us rely on insurance ... Then a few weeks later ... we were thinking of re... lot, he writes: "When I ... had almost decided to re... the old foundations, I con... sation was one of joy, for ... endeared to me by many ... and there lie the ashes of ... his letters abound in ex... ness for the Academy, and ... deepest interest in its ... the very last. It ... thing that lay near his ... to the exclusion of all but ...

...ease, his physical strength ... with great difficulty that he ... his thoughts turned to us, ... he wrote a few lines: "I ... that the Academy is to be ... site, and that the masons ... and he closed with a good... but it was the last word he ... great, good man has gone, ... void in our hearts, that ... end of time.

GEO. C. WALKER.

...OM PROF. HENRY.

... from Prof. Henry to the ...

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTE, ... SHINGTON, June 8, 1872. ... yourself, I was greatly ... of our highly esteemed ... I had feared that his life ... nded to the ordinary age ... red for several years in the ... ion, his departure was en... by me at the time it took ... a loss to your Academy, as ... science generally. He was ... the gift of enlarging the ... man thought; of adding ... investigation and ex... new facts and ... domain of science. ... short, it was one of im... ough not permitted to com... had in hand at the time ... to accomplish sufficient to ... spicuously with the histo... country. His character ... and respect and excite ... Although we cannot but ... of his untimely depart... be thankful that he has ... the time we have enjoyed ... of his society. With ... very truly,

JOSEPH HENRY.

...CLUSION. ... by distinguished gentle... ...ourned.

...LITICAL.

...gressional Convention of ... of Illinois meets at To... Tuscola Journal says:

...t will be we are unable, ... There will be no choice on ... is instructed for General ... mpaign and Coles for Col... Vermillion for Colonel ... Douglas for Joseph G. Can... Coles are both instructed ... as second choice. Up to ... been heard from Piatt ... ght that it will be for Con...

...rowning is brought out by ... as a candidate for Con...

...(Ill.) Union [Postmaster] ... favor for Captain May. It ... telegraphing to the Chicago ... posed to Greeley. This gave ... to come back, in the Union, ... of Greeley,—which he im...

... of Morgan, and James M. ... candidates for Congression... Greeley ticket in Illinois. ... place on the Indiana Repub... the Lafayette Journal

...able that Mr. Colfax will as ... preference as to consent ... Congressman-at-Large; and ... very best possible arrange... course, does not solicit the ... no doubt, rather not have

...orgia suffered such wrongs ... llock,—of infamous memory, ... Telegraph says, the people ... preserve their State Admin... clutch than to meddle in

...) News hoists the name of ... next Governor.

...emocratic Convention meets ... at Wednesday, 19th. So far, ... structed" for Greeley ... Governor Lindsay will not ... re-election, and there are ... Herndon, Price Williams, and ... of Mobile; Thomas A. ... General Edmund W. Pettus, ... m C. Oates, of Henry.

...men turn down the page and ... words of President U. S. ... prosperity and greatness of a ... the education and ever ...

... the Milwaukee Sentinel, ... turn down page fifty-three ... Fourth Reader," and find the ... credited to Burke. The ... have better luck by peru... foundations for political

... Press says:

... about this thing, and will ... the T. J. Wilson pardoned ... the other day, is the Wil... from the Baltimore Custom ... Philadelphia to help reconsi...

... in New York are Federal ... support Grant.

... of Texas, declares that his ... other State officers extended ... that the Legislature, to be ... will go out of existence ... it ought to have been elect... in November, 1871. The ... nent Constitution to work ... to work it.

... delegates to Baltimore have ... district Conventions and the ... ttee, and, in the absence of ... expression, the Raleigh

... delegates at the Baltimore ... all probability, urgently in... the platform and nominees ... nvention; and we believe ... will have more influence ... some of the other Southern ... shouting, till their throats ... and Brown."

... delegates to the Baltimore ... to Chase when appointed, ... imously voted to support

...(ian.) Union has taken down ... W. S. Hancock, and says: ... upon the indorsement of

...legraph (Democratic) says ... line for Greeley, and, in ... elphia Convention has not ... it calls attention to the

...publican organization of ... of Clayton is openly and ... that State Senator Newell, ... for Greeley; that every ... one, and he doubtful, is ... the majority of the Repub... County is for Greeley; ... we challenge contradic...

...nal thinks that "the Presi... So there is something ... thinks he doesn't need.

...OTHING.

...IMMER ...UITS

...styles, prices, ...nd sizes Just ... including a ...e of White & ...ens, Cheviot ... Dusters, &c.

...000

...INEN ... COATS,

...ACH!

...ARDS, ...T & CO. ...tate-st., ...st Madison-st.

THE BIGELOW BLOCK.

Report of the United States Commissioners Appointed to Adjust Claims Against the Bigelow Block, Purchased by the Government for Custom House and Post Office Purposes.

The United States Commissioners appointed to adjust claims in the matter of the Bigelow block condemnation, concluded their labors on Monday evening, and yesterday filed their report with the Clerk of the United States Circuit Court. The following is

THE REPORT.

We, the undersigned citizens of the County of Cook, State of Illinois, having been appointed by the Judges of the United States Circuit Court for the Northern District of Illinois, and duly sworn by law required, to fix the compensation to be paid to the owners and parties interested in Block 121, in the School Section Addition to Chicago, in the county and State aforesaid, for the ... of said land by the United States of America for Government purposes; and also to ascertain and assess the damages sustained by any person by reason of the construction and use of Government buildings on said block, and having viewed the premises aforesaid, and heard the proofs and allegations of the parties, do report as follows:

We find the entire value of the said block to be the sum of $1,350,000, and we find that the said block is encumbered as follows, to wit: We find that the total value of Lots 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52 and the ... feet of Lots 2 and 17, inclusive, in Block 121, amounts to the sum of $635,460, and that the fee of said lots is in Louisa G. Bigelow; that said premises are charged in the following manner and order, to wit: By a life estate in Louisa G. Bigelow, amounting to $73,813.15, and that she should receive that sum in compensation therefor. By two mortgages given by George A. Bigelow, to the Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company, on which there is due and unpaid, the sum of $15,000 principal, and $1,436 86 interest, in all $16,436 86, at this date, and that the said Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company should have and receive that amount as their compensation for this indebtedness. We also find the following incumbrances on said lots, viz: A trust deed, given by George A. Bigelow to Lyman Baird, to secure a bond of $130,000, given by said Bigelow to the Phœnix Mutual Life Insurance Company, due June 1, 1876, with interest at 9 per cent; also, a trust deed from George A. Bigelow to same parties, dated August 23, 1870, to secure a bond of $100,000, given by said Bigelow to the Phœnix Mutual Life Insurance Company, due October 1, 1880, with interest at 9 per cent; also, a trust deed given by George A. Bigelow to the same parties, dated Feb. 18, 1871, to secure a bond of $90,000, given by said Bigelow to the aforesaid insurance company. We find there is now due and unpaid on said bonds, now held by the Phœnix Mutual Life Insurance Company, the sum of $262,587 80, principal, and $36,037 in interest,—in all $298,607.37, at the date of this report, and that said Insurance Company should receive this amount of compensation for said indebtedness. And also subject to a mortgage from George A. Bigelow to the Pawtucket Institution for Savings of North Providence, R. I., for $65,000, due July 17, 1876, at interest at 9 per cent. And that we find that there now remains unpaid on said indebtedness the sum of $65,000 principal, and $4,488 12 interest,—in all $69,488 12 at this date, and that the said Institution should receive that sum of money for compensation for its interest herein.

That under an arrangement and agreement between the parties, viz: Louisa G. Bigelow, Simeon H. Smith, the said Simeon H. Smith should have and receive on sundry notes of the sum of $4,821.66, out of the proceeds of Lots 8, 9, 10, and 11, in said block, as his compensation herein, with interest at 10 per cent.

And the Commissioners further report that judgments have been obtained against George A. Bigelow, the particulars of which are given below, which judgments are liens upon the said lots in the said block, to wit: A judgment obtained in the Circuit Court of Cook County, Sept. 18, 1871, by Robert Walzor, against James B. Kimball and George A. Bigelow, for the sum, including taxed costs, of $1,514; the said judgment bearing interest at the rate of 6 per cent per annum from the said September 18, 1871, to the date of this report, which interest amounts to the sum of $47.78, making the aggregate sum $1,156 92; and the Commissioners find and report that the said Robert H. Walzor should have and receive the said sum of $1,156 92, as his compensation for his interest herein.

Judgment obtained in the Circuit Court, September 21, 1871, by the Manufacturers' National Bank, against George A. Bigelow, for the sum, including taxed costs, of $12,766 34; interest at 6 per cent, $543.56; total, $13,309.90; and said Manufacturers' National Bank are entitled to that sum as its compensation for its interest herein.

Judgment obtained in the Superior Court of Cook County, Feb 7, 1872, by George A. Meech, against George A. Bigelow, for the sum, including taxed costs, $656 36; interest at 6 per cent, ...; total, $673.24, to which said Meech is entitled.

Judgment obtained in the Superior Court of Cook County, Feb 9, 1872, by H. M. Wilmarth et al., against George A. Bigelow, for the sum, including taxed costs, of $1,675 95; interest at 6 per cent, ...; total, $1,703 44, to which said Wilmarth is entitled.

Judgment obtained in the Circuit Court of Cook County, Dec 16, 1871, by E. Greenebaum et al., against George A. Bigelow, for the sum of, including taxed costs, $488 83; interest at 6 per cent, $13.87; total, $502.20, to which said Greenebaum et al. are entitled.

Judgment obtained in the Superior Court of Cook County, Feb 20, 1872, by Godfrey Snydacker, against George A. Bigelow, for the sum, including taxed costs, of $2,555 59; interest at 6 per cent, $44.96; total, $2,600.55, to which said Snydacker et al. are entitled.

And from evidence produced to us, by way of a certified copy of a decree in the case of Emil Biedermann et al. v. Louisa G. Bigelow, sole devisee and executrix of George A. Bigelow, deceased, et al., rendered in the Superior Court, between the parties hereinafter specified are entitled to a mechanic's lien in and to the premises known as Lots 3, 4, 5, 6, 13, 14, 15, 16, ... west ten feet of Lots 2 and 17, in Block 121, School Section Addition to Chicago, as against the interest of George A. Bigelow, deceased, therein: Emil Biedermann and H. Alexander ..., $14,276 ...; Francis Agnew, $9,270.89; ... S. Sullivan, $21,756 86; Robert Clark and ... Raffin, $6,594 65; Edwin Lee Brown, $939 83; ... Clark and Robert Clark, $19,027.08; ... Donohue and Edward Fitzmaurice, $21; John M. Cook, $1,934 45; Frederick A. ..., $1,413 10; Abraham Kiesley, $1,090 98; ... Western Manufacturing Company, $16,687 64; ... O. Vail and Baron R. Vail, $1,890 64; ... Terra Cotta Company, $1,681 75; Joel H. ..., $804 35; Erwin L. Gowan, $1,433 36; ... A. Thayer and John N. Ridgely, $3,631 44, ...

And from evidence produced to us by way of a certified copy of a decree in the case of John T. ... v. Louisa G. Bigelow rendered in the Superior Court, we find that the respective parties hereinafter mentioned are entitled to a mechanic's lien in and to the premises known as Lots 4, 5, 6, 13, 14, 15, 16, and west 10 feet of lots ... in Block 121, School Section Addition to Chicago, as against the interests of George A. Bigelow, deceased, therein; John K. Winchell, ...; Lewis B. Baldwin and F. P. Taylor, ...; William D. St. Clair, $1,47.64; William McCall, James McKeon, and Michael Kelley, ...

The Commissioners further report that the City of Chicago has filed a claim for city taxes for the year 1871, due and unpaid on the following lots in said Block 121, to wit: Lots 2 to 17 inclusive, and 45 to 52 inclusive, amounting in the aggregate to $2,815, which sum the Commissioners find is due and should be paid.

The Commissioners further reported on the claims of the lease-holders, as follows: William Murtha, who has a lease on lot 46, by virtue of a verbal contract with George A. Bigelow, for five years, from Nov 1, 1871. The proof introduced did not show any possession by him at any time on lot 46, but did show that at the time of the filing of his petition, he was in possession and occupancy of lot 48, which lot is the property of Louisa G. Bigelow. There was no proof showing any contract of leasing either between the claimant and George A. Bigelow and Louisa G. Bigelow, nor any receipt for rent for lot 46; the Commissioners, therefore, find that he is not legally entitled to compensation for a leasehold estate. The improvements placed on Lot 48 were valued at $100, to which Murtha is entitled.

As to Lots 21 to 44, inclusive, and the west ten feet of lots 20 and 36 in said Block 121, we find the fee thereof vested in three minor children—Joseph A. DeHaven, Augusta L. DeHaven, and Sarah DeHaven, and of the value of $626,000; that these lots are incumbered by life estate, mortgage liens, and leasehold interests as follows: Louisa G. Bigelow, life estate in Lots 25 to 39 inclusive, and 40 to 42 inclusive, the same having been set off to her as her dower in said premises; that the value of said lots is $179,125; that the value of her life estate is $67,570.59.

That Joseph E. DeHaven has a life estate as tenant by courtesy, in said Lots 21 to 24 inclusive, 31 to 39 inclusive, and 43 and 44, and the west 10 feet of Lots 20 and 35, and also in and to said Lots 25 to 30 inclusive, and 40 to 42 inclusive, subject to the life estate of Louisa G. Bigelow. That his life estate amounts to the sum of $115,98; that the claim of Louisa G. Bigelow for the sum of $67,570 59, which is to be deducted from the value of said DeHaven's life estate.

That also, a trust deed given by Joseph E. DeHaven for himself and as guardian of Josephine Augusta L., and Sarah E. DeHaven, to George ..., Trustee, dated Dec 30, 1869, to secure $10,500, due Dec. 30, 1874, with interest at ... per cent; on which there is due and unpaid, the principal, $10,500; interest to date, $166.60; ... $10,666.60,—which should be paid to the said owners and holders of said indebtedness.

That a trust deed given by same to same, dated ... 1870, to secure $64,500, due March 1, 1875, with interest at 10 per cent, on which there is now due and unpaid the principal sum of $64,500; interest to date, $3,887 86; total $68,387.86, which should be paid.

That a mortgage given by same to Erastus ..., dated June 12, 1871, to secure $10,000, due March 31, 1875, with 10 per cent interest, on which there is due the principal, $10,000; interest $491.66; total, $10,491.66, which should be paid.

That also, a lease given by Joseph E. DeHaven for himself, etc., to Milton Jerome, dated March 10, ..., expiring Feb. 17, 1875; annual rental $840 ... west two-thirds of Lot 37. No question was raised as to the validity of the lease or as to the terms of the same, and the Commissioners find that the sum to be paid to the claimant—for the value of unexpired term of leasehold estate, $..., improvements and building, $6,000; total, $..., which should be paid.

The Commissioners further report that the tenants of the building erected by the said Milton Jerome, on his said leasehold, have presented claims, which have been considered and allowed as follows:

Milton Jerome to Lena and David Bert, lease of store No. 318 Clark street, dated Jan. 17, 1872, expiring Feb. 17, 1875, at rental of $5,673.90. The Commissioners assess as the sum to be paid the said sub-tenants, for unexpired term of leasehold, $1,500, for moving, $250; damage to stock in moving, $250; total, $3,000, which should be paid.

Milton Jerome to Christ Tonnage, Jonathan ... and Joshua Pettigrove, lease of store No. ... Adams street, dated Feb. 8, 1872, expires February, 1875, at rental of $600 per annum. Sum to be paid to them for unexpired term of leasehold, $...; expenses of moving, $100; total, $300, which should be paid.

Milton Jerome to Louis T. Dilner, lease of store No. 318 Clark street, dated Jan 20, 1872, expires Feb 1, 1873, at rental of $1,200 per annum. Sum to be paid to him, $1,050.

Milton Jerome to C. M. Harris, lease of office 3, 318 Clark street, dated Feb. 1, 1872, expires Feb. 1, 1873, at rental of $300 per year. Sum to be paid to him, $150.

Milton Jerome to David Williams, lease of office No. 318 Clark street, dated Feb. 1, 1872, expires May 1, 1873, at a rental of $300 per annum. Sum to be paid to him, $250.

Milton Jerome to Thomas Shirley, lease of office No. 318 Clark street, dated Feb. 1, 1872, expires May 1, 1873, at a rental of $450. Sum to be paid to him, $500.

The Commissioners decided that the claim of ... based upon a lease of the east 50 feet of Lot 38, and the east 64 feet of lot 39, from Joseph E. DeHaven, dated Feb 26, 1868, and extending to Feb. 11, 1878, and claimed extension, is of no value.

G. Louis Cella presented a claim based upon a lease dated Feb. 20, 1869, from James Blake, or his assigns, to him, for the west 61 feet of Lot 38, extending to Feb. 26, 1873, and that by a supplementary agreement he was entitled to another lease of the same premises, beginning on the 26th of February, 1873, and extending to the year 1888, upon giving twelve months' notice. It did not appear in evidence that the notice was given. The Commissioners find the value of the leasehold ending Feb 26, 1873, to be $1,500, and they award to him $7,000, the value of his building standing on said premises; also, as damages to his stock and loss generally resulting from a removal, $1,000; also, for expenses of removal, $500; total, $10,000, which should be paid.

Stillbring & Dennis presented a claim for damages consequent upon the termination of their occupancy of the second floor front room in the building erected by G. Louis Cella on the west 61 feet of Lot 38, of which they hold a lease expiring Feb. 20, 1873, from said Cella. Award to them, $200.

Gustavus Kutter presented a claim, based upon three promissory notes, one dated Nov 1, 1869, payable 39 months after date; another, same date, payable 42 months after date, and a third of the same date, payable 45 months after date; all made by James Blake, payable to the order of E. S. Smith, and indorsed by him, bearing 10 per cent interest; secured by mortgage on James Blake's leasehold estate in the east 50 feet of Lot 37, and the east 64 feet of Lot 39. The claim is for a balance due and unpaid on said notes, amounting to the sum of $1,964 59. The Commissioners having determined that the leasehold interest of said Blake is of no value, they are of the opinion that Kutter is entitled to no compensation.

Daniel Noonan presented a claim for the value of a lease-hold interest in Lot 39, by virtue of a lease from Joseph E. DeHaven, dated 18th of September, 1868, to one Walsh, expiring May 1, 1873, which, by a subsequent agreement between DeHaven and Baird, assignee of Walsh, was extended, upon certain conditions, to the 17th of March, 1875. Noonan claimed as assignee of said Baird. The Commissioners are of the opinion that on the 12th of December, 1871, the lease in question was terminated by the lessor, for nonpayment of rent, and that the claimant is entitled to no compensation.

L. C. PAINE FREER,
HENRY W. BISHOP,
JOEL D. HARVEY.

A DISTINGUISHED VISITOR.

Sir Thomas Dakin, Ex-Lord Mayor of London, Visits Chicago—At the Board of Trade—A Pleasant and Hearty Speech.

Mayor Medill was yesterday honored by the visit of a distinguished personage, Sir Thomas Dakin, late Ex-Lord Mayor of London, whose term expired on the 1st of April, and who collected and sent, in his official capacity, the sum of $40,000 to the relief of sufferers by the Chicago fire. Sir Thomas is accompanied by a party of ladies and gentlemen, residents of England and Canada, who are stockholders in the Great Western Railroad, and the trip is being made for the purpose of looking after their interests in that corporation. The party includes Mrs. and Hon. Mr. Walker Lindley, and G. Paget, of London; Joseph Price and W. K. Muir, of the Great Western Railroad Company; and C. C. Trowbridge, of Detroit, all of whom are stopping at the Tremont House. During Sir Thomas Dakin's visit at Mayor Medill's office yesterday, the question of the relative powers of the Mayors of Chicago and London was adverted to, and upon comparison it proved that Sir Joseph completely outranked his British brother in respect to the powers and functions appertaining to the Mayoralty, the knowledge of the features of the "Mayor's Bill" eliciting from Sir Thomas an expression of surprise that so much power should be conferred upon the Chicago Municipal Executive, who, as he remarked, was a regular Czar of Russia in a small way, and not a very small way either. The conversation at length turned upon the war of the Rebellion, and a sprightly passage at "arms" was the result. Mayor Medill could not resist the temptation to mention the fact that when the first batch of rebel prisoners arrived in Chicago, it was discovered that they were plentifully equipped with Enfield rifles! Sir Thomas saw the point, and countered it very neatly by the observation that, while it was undoubtedly true that the South received much aid of this kind, it was generally believed that the number of rebel sympathizers in England did not, to say the least, exceed the Northern fire-in-the-rear element. All this was in the pleasantest tone, and the interview was of the most friendly and cordial character.

AT THE BOARD OF TRADE.

About noon yesterday Hon. Thomas Dakin, ex-Lord Mayor of London, England, accompanied by Mayor Medill and Colonel C. G. Hammond, visited the Board of Trade rooms. President Preston introduced him to the Board, and he addressed the Assembly as follows:

GENTLEMEN OF THE BOARD OF TRADE: I deem it a high honor that your President should introduce me here to-day to the representative business men of this wonderful city. I have been previously in your noble city. Two years ago I saw it in all its noble grandeur and magnificence. Last year, on the 9th of October, the city which I then represented—the City of London—heard with infinite regret and with great sympathy, of the unparalleled misfortune which had overtaken you. I assure you that the sympathy felt for the City of Chicago was deep seated; that we regarded it as a most mysterious dispensation of Providence, and we may hope, and there are signs of it to-day, that the deep affliction with which you have been visited will be an ultimate benefit to your city. For we know that the order of Providence is that

"From something evil still educes good."

I had the pleasure, as Lord Mayor of London, at once to communicate with my Common Council in that city. They spontaneously desired me to send to Hon. Mr. Mason, as your Mayor, expressions of their sincerest sympathy and regrets, and I was the honored channel through which, from time to time, as required, aid was furnished to you in your dire calamity. We did what we could to send genuine tokens of sympathy and manifestations of regard. [Cheers.]

On the 9th day of October you were dispossessed of the grand hall in which you were accustomed to meet. It was a most handsome and beautiful structure. I learned to-day that this temporary building will in all probability be vacated by you on or about the anniversary of the fire, and that by the 9th of October next you will be replaced in your old building, I should say a new building in the old site, with added magnificence, to transact your business with increasing success. [Cheers.] It is characteristic of your greatness—your infant but still your magnificent progress—it is characteristic of your great powers that, in proportion as necessities and difficulties call for increased exertions, you are prepared to make them.

Your Mayor has kindly driven me through the streets of your city this morning, and while I saw on every hand marks of the destruction and misfortune that so lately visited you, I could also see that the resistless energy and the restless activity that marked you in the past has been exerted even more since your great calamity to restore what was lost in that terrible fire.

I learn that on the 9th of October, in eight or ten hours, you lost 20,000 houses that were placed upon 2,000 acres of land, and property valued at $200,000,000. We fail to see in the history of the whole civilized world that a calamity so great was ever sustained by any community. It is greatly to your credit that the calamity should have been met with so much energy, and it is wonderful your population of 334,000 people, at the last census taken before the fire, should have already grown back to fully that number. It is one of the wonders of modern civilization, is this city of yours. I am told that, in 1847, it was merely a village. It is now a depot for the teeming products of the Far West, and the centre of commerce, in certain principal products, for a large part of the civilized world. Although the fire was so sweeping, you have already regained the position that, in the past, had been accruing in the midst of such a great fire.

It is a great satisfaction to an Englishman to be here present among you to assure, you of the deep sympathy that all felt for you in your misfortune. We are your elder brethren, and we are able to rejoice at your success not less than our own.

I hope that, two years hence, when I again visit your city, I shall be able to congratulate you upon having witnessed a complete restoration of your city, and upon having secured even a larger increase of commerce than you have met with in the past. [Cheers.]

DEPARTURE.

Sir Thomas and his escort then withdrew. In the evening he was entertained at the residence of Mayor Medill, on Michigan avenue.

PURIFYING THE POLICE.

Disgraceful Quarrel Between a Police Sergeant and a Patrolman—The Commissioners as Peacemakers.

The Board of Police held a meeting yesterday, commencing at 10 o'clock in the morning, and extending far into the afternoon. Commissioners Talcot and Sheridan were present.

The first business taken up was the case of Officer Thomas Lee, of the Madison Street Station, who was charged with maltreating a prisoner,—Patrick Dougherty, of No. 261 South Jefferson street,—and with disobedience of orders, and using coarse and insulting language to his superior officer, Sergeant James Garrity.

The case grew out of the arrest of Dougherty by Lee, some days ago, the prisoner being brought into the Police Station in a sickening plight. A bad cut was visible over one of his eyes, from which the blood flowed in torrents down his clothing. His head, also, showed several wounds, and his body was badly bruised.

Sergeant Garrity was in charge of the Station when Dougherty was brought in, and he claims to have ordered Lee to go for a doctor. The officer, it is said, refused to do so. A few evenings afterward, Lee and Garrity had some hot words about the same matter, the former stating that he had heard that Garrity was endeavoring to induce Dougherty to bring charges against him (Lee) before the Board of Police. The Sergeant denied the accusation in an off-hand sort of way, but Lee persisted in saying that he believed what he had heard to be true, and even went so far as to taunt the Sergeant about his physical inabilities when compared with himself.

A day or two afterward charges were preferred against Lee.

Defence and prosecution had numerous witnesses, the testimony of several of whom had but little bearing upon the question under examination. It was shown by the evidence that a very bad state of feeling exists between Lee and Garrity, so bad, in fact, that the removal of one or the other from the Madison Street Station is deemed an absolute necessity. Lee, in his testimony, charged Garrity with having neglected, on a certain occasion, to take an inventory of a prisoner's personal effects, and with having appropriated stolen property to his own uses. There was no other witness to support this allegation, and, as a matter of course, the Board paid no attention to the matter.

After hearing the evidence, the Board decided that the charges of maltreatment of a prisoner and insubordination of orders were not sustained. The charge of using severe and insulting language to a superior officer was declared proven, and the accused was reprimanded.

Officer George Forbes, of the Second Precinct, was found guilty of intoxication, and conduct unbecoming an officer, and was fined five days' pay.

Lawrence Lobey, a special police patrolman, was discharged, at the request of the Superintendent, he having proved unsatisfactory to his station officers.

John Sift, Adam Fife, Thomas B. Baynes, Thomas Noonan, Richard Eustace, Peter Sovgel, and Harry Forbes, having discharged their duties as special police patrolmen faithfully and efficiently, were appointed on the regular force.

The resignations of Officers Frederick Moesch and Nicholas Shannon were read and accepted.

The Board then adjourned.

Cider Vinegar.

During this warm weather, among the articles which invigorate a feeble appetite, vinegar takes a prominent place. Prussing's well known brand of cider vinegar being free from poisonous acids, and warranted to keep pickles for years, is admitted to have no superior in the market. His works are the largest of the kind in the United States, and his vinegar, owing to its great purity and strength, supersedes all others with the city and country trade. Dealers and consumers should not fail to ask for Prussing's vinegar, when replenishing their stock.

COUNTY AFFAIRS.

Animated Session of the County Commissioners—Lively Discussion of the Per Diem Question—The Five-Dollar-a-Day Commissioners Victorious—Report of Superintendent Miller—County Treasurer's Monthly Statement—Mr. Stearns' Bill.

The County Commissioners held an adjourned meeting yesterday, President White in the chair, and the following Commissioners present: Ashton, Stearns, Herting, Harris, Harrison, Wahl, Pahlman, Skelley, Lonergan, Jones, and Roelle.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

DECLINED.

Isaac R. Hitt submitted an offer to recover the money due the county from the sale of swamp lands for 24 per cent of the amount recovered. Placed on file.

Some county bonds, charred in the fire, were referred to the Finance Committee.

AN IMPORTANT TOPIC.

The County Attorney submitted an opinion, in accordance with a resolution, requiring him to ascertain to how much pay the members of the Board are entitled. He quoted the section of the Constitution providing that the affairs of Cook County should be managed by a Board of Commissioners, and the act under which the Board was organized. The latter provided that the Board should perform the duties and receive therefor the same pay as the Supervisors. By the law now in force, Supervisors are entitled to $2 a day. This act must stand until repealed, or unless it violates the Constitution. The opinion went on to show that the Constitution was not violated, and if it were, it would only be on the ground that the Commissioners were not a "Board," but that supposition could not be sustained, as they were referred to in the act as a "County Board," and in the Constitution as "a Board." This Board was authorized by the act to fix the compensation of county officers out of their fees, the surplus to be paid into the County Treasury. The Commissioners were not entitled to "fees," in that sense they were not County officers, and could not fix their own compensation. They were a board, a legislative body. The document concluded as follows: "In my opinion the members of the County Board are entitled to $2 per day until the 1st of July next. After that time to $4 50 per day, the latter being the amount allowed to Supervisors in the new law."

Mr. Ashton moved to lay the report on the table temporarily. He spoke for half an hour against the report, taking the ground that the Legislature had conceded it had no right to fix the pay of the Board.

Mr. Skelly stated that he had consulted with two lawyers—Scammon and Cameron—before voting for five dollars, and they told him the Board had a right to fix the compensation of its members. The Legislature had put down the pay out of spite, and on account of the "rotten Board of Supervisors."

Mr. Ashton remarked that he had consulted with the members of the Judiciary Committee of the House, and they told him the Legislature had no right to fix the pay of that Board. The Chairman of the Fees and Salaries Committee told him the same thing.

Mr. Stearns did not care what they said. He had sworn to support the Constitution and the laws, and he knew their pay was no more than $2 a day. He would be glad to get $5 if he was entitled to it, but he was not. They knew when they ran for office it was worth only $2 a day.

Mr. Skelly said it was pique against Cook County members that made the Legislature give them such a small allowance. He didn't care what the Legislature did,—he would vote for five dollars all the time. He did not care for the opinion of anybody, because if it did not accord with his views, he would not obey it.

Mr. Ashton observed: "That's business."

Mr. Stearns said that little band of reformers cost the dear people more than the old Board of Supervisors. They were in continuous session, week after week, and month after month. They should do some business, and not be a laughing-stock for the community.

Mr. Wahl said he hoped whatever they did they would not lay the report on the table. He could not afford to work for the county for $5, or $10, or $30 a day. The pay was ridiculously small. He did not believe the Board was bound to obey the County Attorney, who was simply its creature. But two lawyers of the Board differed, Mr. Ashton, on one side, and Mr. Harrison on the other. As they differed, he would follow the opinion of the Attorney.

Mr. Ashton withdrew his motion to lay on the table, and moved that the report be placed on file, and that they continue to take their $5.

Mr. Stearns offered a substitute, providing that the Committee on Miscellaneous Claims be instructed to report back the bills of members at the rate of $2 a day, until July 1, and after that at the rate of $4.50.

Mr. Ashton moved to lay the substitute on the table.

The motion was lost by the following vote:

Yeas—Ashton, Harris, Herting, Lonergan, Roelle, Skelly—6.

Nays—Harrison, Jones, Pahlman, Stearns, Wahl, White—6.

The question recurring on the adoption of the substitute, it was lost by the same vote.

President White, in explaining his vote, said that the action reducing the pay of the Board was the act of a demagogue, and a low one at that; but, notwithstanding, he should respect the law.

The question being upon the adoption of Mr. Ashton's resolution, the yeas and nays were demanded, with the following result:

Yeas—Ashton, Harris, Herting, Jones, Roelle, Skelly, Lonergan—7.

Nays—Harrison, Pahlman, Stearns, Wahl, White—5.

DOC. MILLER'S REPORT.

The County Superintendent submitted a voluminous report, which, being too long to read, was ordered to be printed, at the direction of the Committee on Poor House and Paupers. In the report we learn the following: That the cost of the County Institutions for the past quarter was,

Hospital	$9,649 69
Poor House	6,549 31
County Agent	5,851 50
Insane Asylum	7,190 50
Total	$29,270 76

The number of persons supported by the County was: In Hospital, 607; relieved by the County Agent, 1,109; in Poor House, 572; in Insane Asylum, 338. Total, 2,629.

COUNTY TREASURER'S REPORT.

County Treasurer Rumsey submitted the following quarterly report:

Debit.

To balance as per March report	$181,131 94
To cash from Chicago Relief and Aid Society	419 04
To cash from sale of 200,000 short bonds	3,800 00
To cash from Lamar Insurance Co	1,250 00
To cash from sale of 69,000 Fire bonds	69,000 00
To cash from accrued interest on Fire bonds	129 00
To cash from licenses from County Clerk	72 70
To cash from taxes of 1870, collected on appeals	289 83
Total	$387,792 30

Credit.

By paid County orders	$147,545 63
By Juror certificates, Superior Court	4,102 65
By Juror certificates, Circuit Court	6,401 30
By official reporter's bill	995 00
By Judges' salaries	1,500 00
By temporary loan of Third National Bank	100,000 00
By interest to Third National Bank	825 00
By part of temporary loan of Union National Bank	50,000 00
By interest on county orders	1 57
By premium on exchange on New York	22 50
By express charges	25
By discount on $60,000 fire bonds, being sold six days before interest accrued	89 66
By public building bond coupons	7,980 00
By six per cent bond coupons	5,100 00
Total	$324,534 57
To balance June 1, 1872	63,257 67

Bond Fund Account.

To balance as per March report	$4,981 06
To amount credited to this account from sale of fire bonds	88,000 00
Total	$92,981 06

Credit.

By paid seven per cent bond coupons	$79,600 50
By paid war bonds	3,000 00
Total	$82,600 50
Balance	10,380 56

The report was accepted, and referred to the Finance Committee.

EQUALIZATION OF TAXES.

The County Attorney made a report regarding the action of the State Board of Equalization, in which he said: "The State Board did not change the assessment of railroad property, but did reduce the balance 5 per cent, thereby reducing the grand aggregate from $93,936,040.83 to $88,474,971.54, making a total reduction of $5,362,069.28." Placed on file.

A COMMISSIONER'S CONTRACT.

The proposition of Commissioner Ashton to recover money due the county from the sale of swamp lands, retaining 24 per cent as compensation, was accepted, and the Governor was requested to commission him.

BILLS AUDITED.

The following amounts were ordered paid, on the recommendation of the respective Committees: Education, $950; Poor House and Paupers, $8,254.48; Hospital, $2,374.93; Public Buildings, $1,184.65; Miscellaneous Claims, $4,256.06.

PER DIEM OF A MEMBER.

Mr. Stearns asked leave to present his bill for per diem and Committee time. It was itemized as follows: "Sessions, 26 days, at $2 per day, $52; Standing Committee time, 4 days, at $2 a day, $8; total, $60. Amount due County for overdrawn pay on last quarter, $62; balance due County, $2." He had put in his last bills for half days, on the ground that, beginning at 2 o'clock p. m., only half a day's work was done.

Mr. Ashton moved that the gentleman have leave to pay the balance to the County.

Mr. Stearns said he did not want any slurs.

Mr. Ashton proceeded to elaborate upon the idea that he meant no slur upon Mr. Stearns, but that Mr. Stearns meant to cast a slur upon the Board by bringing in such a bill. He asked somebody to second his motion, giving Mr. Stearns leave to pay the money to the Treasurer.

Nobody would.

Mr. Stearns offered to pay the greenback if anyone was authorized to receive it.

Mr. Ashton's motion amounted to nothing, because no member would second it.

Finally, Mr. Stearns' bill was referred to the Committee on Miscellaneous Claims.

THE OLD COURT HOUSE.

Mr. Ashton moved that $500 be paid for taking down the county part of the old Court House, and that the material be sold to the highest bidder.

It was adopted.

TIME OF MEETING.

Mr. Skelly moved that the Board meet at 10 o'clock in the morning, instead of at 2 in the afternoon, to give gentlemen a fair opportunity to earn that five dollars.

The Chairman. "Is there any second to that motion?"

Mr. Stearns. "Yes, sir; I second that."

Mr. Harrison (in the chair) thought that business men could not get around so early in the morning.

Mr. Stearns wished them to remember that they could sit an hour or two in the morning, and put in the balance of the day on Committees, which would save them the annoyance of charging for separate Committee days, as they seemed glad enough to do now. He liked the idea first rate.

Mr. Harrison would like to hint gently to Mr. Stearns that nobody was interdicted from working from 6 in the morning, if they hankered after it.

Mr. Stearns was already in possession of that startling intelligence.

Mr. Ashton accused Mr. Stearns in the following quotation: "You are still harping on my daughter." [Laughter.]

Mr. Stearns. "I didn't know you had a daughter." [Louder laughter.]

Mr. Ashton replied that he'd have one before Mr. Stearns. [Prolonged cachination.]

The motion of Mr. Skelly was lost by the following vote:

Yeas—Pahlman, Skelly, Stearns—3.

Nays—Ashton, Harris, Harrison, Herting, Jones, Lonergan, Roelle, Wahl—8.

POLICE COMMISSIONERS.

Mr. Skelly thought they had better elect a Police Commissioner. He moved that they go into an election right away.

Mr. Wahl submitted three whereases, and the following resolution:

"*Resolved*, That this Board will leave the appointment of a Police Commissioner to the Mayor of the City of Chicago."

It was lost by the following vote:

Yeas—Harris, Herting, Jones, Pahlman, Wahl, 5.

Nays—Ashton, Harrison, Lonergan, Roelle, Skelly, Stearns,—6.

Mr. Ashton moved to lay Mr. Skelly's motion on the table.

Adopted—6 to 5.

Mr. Ashton moved to adjourn until Monday next.

Mr. Ashton's motion prevailed.

POLITICS IN THE PARLOR.

Meeting of the State Executive Committee of the Woman's Suffrage Association—Mrs. Jones Submits Resolutions Indorsing the Philadelphia Paper-Hangers' Platform—The Suffrage "Plank" Not Regarded as Especially Hefty or Sound.

The State Executive Committee of the Woman's Suffrage Association met yesterday afternoon, in the elegant parlor of Mrs. Van Winkle, No. 884 Michigan avenue. There were present Mesdames Jones, Van Winkle, Wilt, R. J. Loomis, S. Loomis, Strobridge, Barnard, and Waite. The ladies were all neatly dressed, expecting that their attire would be mentioned in the papers. Mrs. Jones wore black silk, heavily trimmed with lace, jaunty hat of ashen hue, and many blue ribbons. Her jewelry was coral. She occupied the chair. Silks were the rule, and delicate shadings were observed. Nearly every member of the Committee sported a massive watch chain, which she intends to contribute for camp aign expenses. On the Dolly Varden hats of the ladies were more species of fauna than have hitherto been known to botanists.

Professor Brooks was present, but no other epicene was visible.

Mrs. Jones called the meeting to order, and stated its object. The Philadelphia Convention had inserted a plank in their platform especially for the benefit of the ladies. Having now a plank, they had better stand on it.

Mrs. C. W. Sanford was elected Chairman of the Executive Committee, in place of Miss Kate M. Doggett, resigned.

Mrs. Van Winkle moved the appointment of a Committee to confer with the State Republican Committee in regard to funds to be used for campaign purposes.

The motion was deferred.

Then Mrs. Jones drew from her reticule a number of closely written papers, evidently resolutions, and read the following:

"*Resolved*, That it is the duty of every woman who claims or desires to be a free citizen of this Republic, to place herself at once upon the plank inserted for her in the Republican platform at Philadelphia, and work for the election of General Grant and Hon. Henry Wilson, and the continuance in power of the only party in this country and the first who recognize their country-women as human beings, with rights and interests worthy their consideration."

Mrs. Waite objected to the use of the term "human beings" in the resolution. The term had too strong a flavor.

Mr. Brooks applied himself to the resolution with the stub of a lead pencil, and substituted the word "having" for the words "as human beings with."

The resolution was then passed with a sigh of relief, and a murmur of pleased assent, but not before Mr. Brooks had said he was going to wait for Baltimore before he declared himself, and Mrs. Jones had said she would hold fast what she had got, and let the future take care of itself, and Mrs. Wait had said she didn't believe the Philadelphia Convention was sincere with its squint at woman's rights, and Mrs. Loomis had said she didn't believe they had any good will toward the women, and there had been an ominous shake of the head all around the well-dressed circle.

Mrs. Jones again turned her attention to the mass of papers in her lap, from which she drew the following, and read it in good voice and style:

"*Resolved*, That General Grant is entitled to the respect, gratitude, and enthusiastic admiration of the women of this country for the impartial manner in which he has bestowed his patronage, filling the heart of many a widow with joy as her request for an office or a position under the Government was granted by our gallant soldier President, who would scorn to insult or degrade a woman."

At this point Mrs. Jones said, although her interjected speech was not very germane to the question, "We have a platform, and we have a plank, and we are all going to stand on that plank."

Mrs. Waite, with a shrug of her shoulders, and a womanly shrinking from imaginary shipwreck, said that she feared in her inmost soul if they all got upon that plank, they would sink the platform.

At this Mrs. Jones said, with not only a mental but a verbal reservation, that what they were doing didn't bind them; if the Baltimore Convention offered anything better they would take it.

Which was a sad indication that Mrs Jones had been taught in some wicked Machiavelian school, and had, perhaps, sat at the feet of Cameron, or Fenton, or Tammany.

The resolution was adopted without amendment.

Mrs. Jones returned to the charge with the following, which was adopted with applause:

"*Resolved*, That as Horace Greeley is the uncompromising and wicked enemy of woman; in favor of depriving her of all public office and position under the Government, thereby decreasing her chances to earn an honest living, and greatly increasing her temptations to earn the wages of death; that it is the duty of every woman to religiously, conscientiously work and pray for the defeat of woman's worst enemy and the annihilation of the Sham Reform Party—that once bim."

At the suggestion of Mrs. Van Winkle, Mr. Brooks after due incubation, produced the following:

"*Resolved*, That a Committee of Two be appointed, of which the President shall be Chairman, to confer with the Chairman of the Republican State Central Committee of Illinois, with reference to some plan by which this Association may contribute its services in the coming political campaign in this State."

Mrs. Loomis suggested strawberry festivals as a delicious way of raising money for campaign purposes.

The resolution was adopted, and Mrs. Loomis and Mrs. Jones were appointed the Committee named, who will wait personally upon the Central Committee.

Kersey H. Fells, of Bloomington, was added to the Committee.

The meeting adjourned to reassemble at the house of Professor Brooks, No. 1,603 Prairie avenue, on the second Tuesday in July.

THE LAW COURTS.

Judgment Against an Insurance Company—A Bill of Discovery Filed Against the Lumbermen's Insurance Company—Suit for Personal Damages—John S. Wright Declared to be Insane.

THE CIRCUIT COURT.

Judge Tree concluded the trial of an insurance case. It was the suit of John Heck against the Anded Insurance Company, of Cincinnati, Ohio. The claim was for a loss upon cord wood piled upon the railroad track, near Kokomo, Indiana. The company sought to vacate the policy at a moment when loss by fire was imminent. There has been a case tried under the same circumstances before Judge Booth, in which plaintiff recovered as in this case. The jury now awarded $2,160.19.

An order was entered in the case of Jacques Weinberg against Martin E. Dudley and Louis Goslin, which is a co-partnership controversy, appointing Mana Straus receiver of the estate of the firm, under bond of $14,000. He is to receive the property of the firm of Dudley, Weinberg & Goslin, collect the debts, and account.

An action on the case was commenced by Charlotte J. Frieburg, as administratrix of the estate of Nelson Frank Frieberg, against the Chicago & Northwestern Railway Company. This is the statutory action, in which, by figures, $5,000 are claimed, but by the written amount $10,000 are stated. Originally the figures also said $10,000. The law limits the recovery to $5,000, it being in a case where death has intervened.

John B. Corlies instituted an action on the case against F. Yote, claiming $10,000 as damages.

THE SUPERIOR COURT.

Samuel W. Fuller, Esq., yesterday filed a bill in the nature of a bill of discovery, against the Lumberman's Insurance Company of Chicago, for himself and other unsatisfied creditors, for discovery of the assets of the Company, especially as to the stock subscriptions. The stockholders referred to are Eli Bates, N. Ludington, Charles R. Barton, F. Crumbaugh, Theodore A. Shaw, A. T. King, William B. Phillips, Daniel Goss, H. F. Eldred, William A. Fuller, Francis Luisinbarth, William P. Nass, William F. Allen, Charles L. Wilson, L. J. Nelson, J. B. Briggs, J. H. Dunham, Abner R. Scranton, George E. Purington, John M. Williams, Alfred Cowles, G. G. Hall, S. D. Kimbark, O. B. Sawyer, H. Reed, W. Bushnell, Charles W. Cook, S. M. Jones, W. W. Smith, H. W. Dudley, James McKindley, C. N. Holden, G. F. Foster, H. Z. Culver, Artemas Carter, Jesse Spalding, Daniel Wells, Jr., A. N. Sheppard, Charles Cleaver, J. H. Pearson, O. F. Gibbs, Thomas Goodman, Nathan Mears, M. A. Hoyne, Thomas M. Avery, James Ward, William H. Haight, William W. Farwell, P. L. Yoe, Henry Keep, Alfred Keep, and T. C. Hoag.

THE UNITED STATES COURTS.

In the case of James Baxter against the Commerce and Fire Insurance Company, which has been mentioned, the jury rendered a verdict for $2,600—all that was claimed.

In the case of Harvey B. Henry against Jesse Adams, an action of assumpsit, spoken of yesterday, $2,228.62 was awarded to the plaintiff.

The court is at present engaged in the trial of an action on the case (which has been tried before) of Nancy Ramsey against the Pittsburg, Chicago & St. Louis Railroad Company. The plaintiff alleging that, being a resident of Piqua, Ohio, she had occasion to visit Prairie City, in this State. She took passage upon a train of the defendant, on the evening of the 19th of April, 1869, and near Monticello, during the night, the car in which she sat was capsized, to her permanent injury.

THE COUNTY COURT.

John A. Wright, the publisher of a book labelled "The Future of Chicago," which appeared about a year ago, and in respect to which the Common Council, at the time, was much exercised over propositions to circulate it at the public expense, was yesterday declared, by a jury of good and true men, insane. The patient to be now sent to the Insane Asylum is a brother of Timothy Wright, the real estate man.

Of the estate of Henry Lansing, his widow, Louisa M., was appointed executrix, under bond of $20,000.

To the Ladies.

We are now daily receiving quantities of linen and white suits, novelties of our own manufacture, which styles cannot be found elsewhere. We are selling large quantities of our $2.75 and $5 suits. They are very cheap. We have just opened a large assortment of Llama points, entire new designs. In addition to the above $2.75 and $5 suits, we have a large assortment, ranging in prices up to $75, all at our usual low prices. We will send suits and other goods to the country C. O. D., and if not satisfactory the money will be refunded by parties paying return express charges. BOTCHKAN, PALMAN & CO., No. 423 State street, near Twentieth.

The Philadelphia Chamber of Commerce Saved by a Babcock Extinguisher.

A despatch from Philadelphia reports that the Chamber of Commerce was saved on Thursday night by the Insurance Patrol with a Babcock Extinguisher.

THE FARCE AT WAUKEGAN.

Conclusion of the "Trial" of the Indicted Chicago Aldermen—Whitaker's Case Continued on a Physician's Certificate—Dr. Dyer Fails to Appear Against McCauley—Justice Dougherty Afraid to Tell What Occurred Between Him and Busse—Mr. Durham Absents Himself in the Powell Case.

The trial of the indicted Aldermen, at Waukegan, before Judge Williams, of the Cook County Circuit Court, was continued yesterday morning.

THE WHITAKER CASE.

The first case called was that of Ald. Whitaker, who, in his absence, was represented by counsel. The following certificate was admitted:

"We, the undersigned, physicians in regular standing in the City of Chicago, hereby certify that we are acquainted with George S. Whitaker, of the said City of Chicago, against whom an indictment has been found, and is now pending in the Circuit Court of Cook County, on a charge, as we understand, of malfeasance in office, whilst said Whitaker was acting as Alderman in the said City of Chicago; that the said Whitaker's health, both of body and mind, has been seriously affected by said charge, so much so that he has been confined to his house by sickness, and during some of the time of this, his confinement, his mind has been in a state bordering on insanity; that this crippled condition of his mind and body has been owing, in our opinion, to the influence and effect had upon him by the criminal charge and indictment before mentioned. And we further certify that in our opinion, if the said indictment against the said Whitaker should be followed up by trial in Court and conviction and consequent imprisonment, the effect would be such upon him that he would become temporarily, if not permanently, insane, and the danger to his health would be so great as to jeopardize his life.

"N. S. DAVIS, M. D.
"J. ADAMS ALLAN, M. D.,
"J. A. HAHN, M. D."

The Court continued the case until next term.

THE M'CAULEY CASE.

The case against ex-Alderman James McCauley, in which Dr. Dyer is a witness, was called.

Mr. Reed said that the Sheriff had been despatched to Chicago with the attachment for Dr. Dyer. The Sheriff, on returning, had reported that Dr. Dyer was in Valparaiso, Ind., and would possibly return to-morrow (to-day). The Sheriff learned from his daughter, Mrs. Loring, that he was expected in town to-day (yesterday). He made an application to continue the case until to-morrow (to-day).

Mr. Runyan said he objected. He was ready for business. There had been a great deal of expense and inconvenience, and he would like the case tried, or dismissed. Mr. Reed had insisted on the trial, and he (Runyan) was ready.

The Court said if Mr. Reed had neglected his duties as prosecuting officer, he would have dismissed the case, but he had used every endeavor possible. Without any fault of his, the witness had gone beyond the jurisdiction of the Court.

Mr. Runyan. "We'll admit all he wishes to prove."

Mr. Reed. "I am ready to go to trial then. I can prove that Mr. Dyer paid $350 to Mr. McCauley to procure the exchange of lots."

Mr. Runyan backed down, and considerable dispute between the two legal gentlemen followed, which resulted in the issuing of an attachment for Dr. Dyer, in bail of $1,000.

And the case was continued.

THE BUSSE CASE.

The next case called was that of Ald. Gustave Busse, charged in the indictment with receiving from Owen Dougherty, Police Justice of the North Side Police Court, the sum of $100 for voting for his appointment.

Mr. Reed conducted the prosecution, Robert Hervey, and Messrs. Williams and Searle, of Waukegan, acting for the defence.

A jury of farmers, totally uninterested in the case, was rapidly empanelled.

The first witness sworn was General Charles T. Hotchkiss. He testified to being City Clerk, and established the official standing of the defendant as Alderman.

State's Attorney Reed offered in evidence an official copy of the records of the Council proceedings relating to the election of Justice Dougherty.

Owen Dougherty, being sworn, testified to having held the office of Justice of the Peace about six years; was now acting as Police Magistrate of the North Division; had acted in that capacity since December, 1871; had known the defendant twenty-one years; saw him on the evening of this election, December 11, 1871; did not speak to him that evening; had had a conversation with him relative to his election; could not remember the conversation, more than that he was a candidate for nomination and wanted his (Busse's) aid; saw him in the Council Chamber previous to the election.

Mr. Reed. "Did you ever speak about it to him?"

Witness. "I did once speak, but I don't recollect what I said."

Mr. Reed. "State to the best of your recollection."

Witness. "I decline to state what passed."

Mr. Reed. "For what reason?"

Witness. "It might have a tendency to bring myself into trouble."

Mr. Reed. "What trouble?"

Witness. "It would criminate myself."

Mr. Reed. "Do you refuse on that ground?"

Witness. "I refuse on that ground."

The Court. "You decline, then, to state what conversation occurred between you and the defendant that night on account of the fact that it would tend to criminate you personally? Of course, it is your privilege so to do, if you insist upon it."

Mr. Reed. "Do you still decline to answer for that reason?"

Witness. "I do, sir."

Mr. Reed. "What does the Court say?"

The Court. "I have no power over the witness."

Mr. Reed. "I suppose I can go no further."

Mr. Runyan. "We have no desire to do so."

The Court. "The law has fixed the reports of a witness. The principle of the law is that a party is not bound to make any admission as a witness, or to criminate himself, so as to expose himself hereafter to prosecution. Mr. Dougherty takes that position; the law gives him the right to take it, and I have no power to make him give evidence."

Mr. Reed. "That is all I have the power to say."

The Court. "Gentlemen of the jury, you will render your verdict of 'not guilty.'"

The verdict was entered and jury and defendant discharged.

THE POWELL CASE.

The case against Ald. Powell was called.

Mr. Reed said Mr. Durham, the witness in the case, had been subpoenaed to appear at 10 o'clock. It was very probable that he, in ignorance of the 8 o'clock train from the city, would arrive by the next train. He would beg the Court to allow him to hold the case over. In the case of his non-appearance, he would request that an attachment issue for Mr. Durham, and that the case be continued until to-morrow (to-day).

The Court was willing to make every concession to secure the ends of justice, and the train was awaited anxiously.

The long expected train having at length debouched its contents upon the platform, and the contents having found its way into Court, and James Durham not being found therein, State's Attorney Reed asked leave to continue the case.

The Court said the State's Attorney had done his utmost, and there was nothing left but to continue it.

Mr. Runyan objected.

The Court ordered the case continued.

Mr. Reed then asked for an attachment for Mr Durham in bail of $1,000, which was granted.

Thus for the present term ends the trial of Indicted Aldermen.

BOARD OF HEALTH.

A Decided Decrease in the Death Rate—Forty New Cases of Small Pox Reported—The Drowning Season at Hand—Remarks of the Sanitary Superintendent.

The regular weekly meeting of the Board of Health was held yesterday afternoon, President Hoard in the chair. Present, Drs. Rauch and Johnson, and Mr. Schloetzer.

MORTALITY REPORT.

The weekly mortality report of Sanitary Superintendent Rauch was received, showing a total of 114 deaths for the week ending June 8, besides 17 still births. The chief causes of death were: Brain disease, 6; bronchitis, 2; cholera infantum, 2; consumption, 13; convulsions, 14; diarrhœa, 4; diphtheria, 8; scarlet fever, 2; typhoid fever, 4; heart disease, 3; hydrocephalus, 3; meningitis, 3; meningitis, cerebro-spinal, 10; pneumonia, 3; small pox, 14; tabes mesenterica, 3. There was a decrease of 17 from the preceding week. Of those who died, 73 were males, and 41 females; 26 under 1 year of age; 10 from 1 to 2; 8 from 2 to 5; 3 from 5 to 4; 3 from 4 to 5; 7 from 5 to 10; 4 from 10 to 20; 10 from 20 to 30; 15 from 30 to 40; 12 from 40 to 50; 7 from 50 to 60; 4 from 60 to 70; 4 from 70 to 80. There were born in Chicago, of native parentage, 11; of foreign parentage, 40; other parts of the United States, 14; Belgium, 1; Bohemia, 2; Canada, 2; England, 5; Germany, 17; Holland, 1; Ireland, 10; Norway, 2; Sweden, 7; Wales, 2.

THE DEATHS BY WARDS

were as follows: First, 0; Second, 6; Third, 1; Fourth, 4; Fifth, 3; Sixth, 6; Seventh, 15; Eighth, 6; Ninth, 10; Tenth, 1; Eleventh, 0; Twelfth, 5; Thirteenth, 2; Fourteenth, 3; Fifteenth, 23; Sixteenth, 7; Seventeenth, 7; Eighteenth, 6; Nineteenth, 1; Twentieth, 1.

REMARKS.

The Superintendent remarks that the decrease in the number of deaths compared with the previous week is decided, and the total is less than for any week since January 6, showing a decided improvement in the public health. There were 3 more deaths by brain disease; 4 by consumption; 3 by diarrhœa; 2 by puerperal fever; 2 by heart disease, and 3 by hydrocephalus; while there were 3 less by accident; 2 by bronchitis; 3 by diphtheria; 5 by typhoid fever; 2 by inanition; 2 by measles; 2 by old age; 5 by pneumonia, and 2 by teething, with a decrease in the causes of death. Infantile life and old age suffered less, with an increase of middle-aged mortality. The decrease was mainly among females, and of those born in this country. With the exception of the deaths by small pox and cerebro spinal meningitis, although there is a change since last week, there is nothing unusual in the causes of death this week. Ward mortality shows an increase in the Fourth, Seventh, Twelfth, Fifteenth, Seventeenth, Eighteenth, and Twentieth, while there is a decrease in the Third, Fifth, Sixth, Eighth, Ninth, Tenth, Eleventh, Thirteenth, and Nineteenth, with no changes in the other wards, and but little in the mortality of the public institutions. The main temperature of the week was 2½ degrees higher, with nearly the same rainfall, and the influence of southeasterly winds is manifest in the latter part of the week by a slight increase in the number of deaths.

SMALL POX.

Inspected houses for the week were as follows: West Side, south of Twelfth street, 14, a decrease of 3; north of Twelfth street, 17, a decrease of 6; South Side, 3, a decrease of 2; North Side, 6, increase of 2. Total, 40, a decrease of 8. Though there is a slight decrease in the number of infected houses reported, it would not be surprising if there were an increase in the coming week, as many of the immigrants arriving now have been detained by quarantine, and even when they themselves escape, as they inspect their baggage, others become infected.

DEATHS BY DROWNING.

As the season is arriving when deaths by drowning are becoming frequent, and the fact that nearly all the appliances, imperfect as they were, for the rescue of persons, were destroyed by the fire in October, the Superintendent believes it the duty of the Board to see that several sets of apparatus are obtained for the rescue, and rules prepared and printed for the resuscitation of drowning persons, and placed in the most prominent positions. He has for some time been considering this question, but has been deterred from making the recommendations from economical considerations but, after reflecting upon the ease with which drowning persons are rescued when the requisite means are at hand, and the possibility of resuscitating those apparently dead from drowning where the right methods are skilfully and properly employed, he decided to call the attention of the Board to the subject. The co-operation of the Board of Police is necessary to carry out the above, and it is suggested that their attention be called to the same.

On motion of Dr. Johnson, the Sanitary Superintendent was instructed to prepare the necessary rules and regulations for the resuscitation of drowned persons, and cause such notices to be plentifully posted along the water front, both river and lake, and also to confer with the Board as to procuring the necessary appliances for the rescue and resuscitation of drowning persons.

STREET SPRINKLING.

The subject of street sprinkling in the burnt district was discussed at some length, the Board regarding it as a necessary sanitary measure, and on motion, the matter was referred to the Sanitary Committee.

HEALTH OFFICER'S REPORT.

The report of Health Officer Reed was received, showing that for the week ending June 8, 341 notices were served, and 393 nuisances were abated; and there were condemned 10 quarters of beef, 1 hog, and 6 carcasses of mutton.

After transacting sundry other items of routine business, the Board adjourned.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

Several Dwellings on Noble Street Destroyed—Explosion and Fire in a Varnish Factory.

Yesterday was one of those spasmodically busy days through which the Fire Department toils away now and then. The alarm bells sounded shortly after 7 o'clock in the morning, giving notice of a destructive fire in the northwestern portion of the city. It first appeared in the frame building No. 393 Noble street, and spread widely, owing to a heavy wind which was blowing from the southwest. Nos. 391 and 393 Noble street were entirely destroyed, together with their contents. Both buildings were owned by A. Sherman, whose loss is about $5,000. He is insured in the Girard Company for $1,000. The first floor of No. 391 was occupied by H. Friedeiberg as a dwelling and grocery store. His loss on stock and furniture is $2,500; insured for $1,400 in the Lycoming. He also lost a horse and a quantity of feed, both worth in the neighborhood of $300; no insurance. The second floor of No. 391 was occupied by Dennis Schermann, as a dwelling. He loses $300; no insurance. A tailor named Robotowski had his shop on the first floor of No. 393. It was in his place that the fire originated, from the careless handling of a red-hot smoothing-iron. He loses $250; no insurance. Two families lived on the second floor. Their combined loss is $250; no insurance. From Noble street the fire extended to Bradley street, No. 37 on that thoroughfare being the first building to ignite. It was badly damaged, and was insured for $150. A. Schermann was the owner. A spark from No. 35 set fire to No. 42, owned by a man named Kreutz, which was injured to the extent of about $200; insured in the Allemania for $700. Furniture to the value of $150 was destroyed; insurance $50 in the Equitable. No. 40, owned by Mr. Peterson, was badly damaged. The owner sets his loss on house and furniture at $1,000; insured for $1,250 in the Ætna. No. 38, owned by Mr. Bezzel, was burned on the roof and side. The damage can be repaired for $100. During the fire, Anthony Schermann lost a vest, in the pocket of which was $109 in greenbacks. It is supposed that the garment was stolen.

The above fire had scarcely been extinguished before an alarm was sounded from Box 123, for a fire in DeGolyer & Bro.'s varnish factory, Nos. 371 and 373 Illinois street. The building, a wooden one, was soon reduced to ashes, the inflammable nature of the contents contributing to this end. The loss was about $5,000 on building and stock; insurance $3,500 in the National, of Hannibal, Mo. The statement in an evening paper that the fire was caused by the explosion of a boiler is denied; the origin has not been ascertained. Three "relief" shanties in the vicinity of the factory were burned down. They were valued at $100, and were uninsured.

OUT-DOOR SPORTS.

THE INTERNATIONAL BOAT RACE.

LONDON, June 11.—The city press comment as follows on the International boat race yesterday:

The *Times* says: "The simple fact is that the Americans have not yet learned, or they have lost the true style of rowing. They neglect the cardinal principles of effective rowing. The wonder is that they were able to make a gallant effort with such a defective method. We hope the Americans will learn how to row, then they may put our oarsmen to severer tests."

The *Post* says: "The result of the race shows that we have nothing to learn from Americans. The latter were inferior in physique and style. They had everything their own way. The choice of water was given them; delays were conceded, and the absence of complaint agreed to, and although they rowed two strokes per minute more than the Londoners, they were easily outstripped. The result convinces us that the English style is the best now practiced." It fears the American press will exaggerate the importance of the unfortunate foul which the Atalantas had toward the close of the race.

The *Daily Telegraph* says: "This race illustrates the fact that our national energy, stalwart strength, and dogged adherence to the ways we deem best hold their own against the dash and daring of our American kinsfolk. Both crews belong to the Saxon race, which is the only one which has the nerve and pluck to preserve the manly sports. When the tables are turned, and our neighbors across the water win a victory, we shall regard it as an English triumph."

The *Standard* declares: "A more hollow affair was never witnessed. The Americans were not good enough to win an ordinary country regatta; the result will be to prevent the recurrence of international matches for some years. The moral is, that American oarsmen must learn the first elements before coming 3,000 miles to row."

BASE BALL ITEMS.

The Bostons and Athletics play in Boston to-day.

—On Saturday last, in Baltimore, the Bostons beat the Baltimores 15 to 2.

—The Mutuals beat the Troy Club yesterday at New York by a score of 12 to 4. When will "Jimmy's" luck return?

—The Atlantics of Chicago will meet this evening at No. 40 Erie street for the transaction of important business.

—In the Athletic-Mutual game, of Saturday last—19 to 0—the Athletics made 25 base hits, and the Mutuals but 5, Fracy, McBride, and Anson leading the batting score with 4 bases each. Ferguson was the umpire.

THE TURF.

NEW YORK, June 11.—The Jerome Park races were silently attended to-day. The first race, a dash of one mile and an eighth, was won by Buckden in two minutes.

The second race, selling race, two miles and a quarter dash, was won by Winesap. Time, 4:18½. There was a dead heat for the second place between Midday and Edwin.

The third race, post stakes, mile and an eighth, members of the club to ride, was won by Lochiel in 2:04.

The fourth race, mile heats, was won by Tubman. Time, 1:46½, 1:45½, 1:47½. Littleton took the second heat.

BEACON PARK RACES.

BOSTON, Mass., June 11.—At the Beacon Park races to-day, the races for horses that never beat 2:25 was won by Huntress, beating Susie, the only other starter. Time 2:28; 2:28½; 2:28½. Susie won the first heat.

"SWEET GIRL GRADUATES."

Commencement Exercises of the West Chicago Ladies Seminary.

The first annual commencement of the year in this vicinity, that of the West Chicago Ladies' Seminary, took place, last evening, in the chapel of the Third Presbyterian Church, at the corner of Washington and Carpenter streets. A large audience enjoyed the exercises, which were as follows: Music, an overture by Misses Fran A. Lull and Nellie Lyon. "The Quaker Widow," recited by Miss Eugenia L. Covert; a waltz played by Miss Mary J. Adams; "Miss Maloney on the Chinese Question," a queerly, inappropriate subject for such an occasion, though fairly read by Miss Laura Collins; more music by Miss Covert; an essay by Miss Nellie Lyon on "Stability of Character," in which Plymouth Rock and woman's rights were occasionally mentioned; music by Professor Baird, very nice too; the touching story of "Murillo and Sebastian," read by Miss Lola Taylor; another installment of music by Miss Rose Moore, of McGregor, Iowa, and Miss Covert; an essay on "Solitude, where are thy charms?" as Alexander Selkirk nervously inquired in the loneliness of Juan Fernandez, by Miss Lull; a pretty bit of music by Miss Nellie Lyon; the presentation of diplomas by Misses Lull, Miss Lyon, and Miss Addie C. Thompson; the last music of the evening by Miss Lyon and Professor Becker; remarks by Rev. C. D. Helmer and Rev. A. G. Kittredge, and prayer by Rev. J. Covert. There were bouquets galore, some of them thrown with reckless inaccuracy of aim. The essays were of the orthodox Commencement stripe, and, of course, were applauded; for what horrid man could refuse to applaud a pretty girl lisping her first public composition, no matter by whom written?

CITY AFFAIRS IN BRIEF.

Waukegan's Hospitality.

The Aldermanic trials at Waukegan, yesterday, were not the only excitement in that beautiful little town. A tremendous sensation was produced by a rumor that the West Side was on fire, and that aid had been summoned from Milwaukee and neighboring cities. This, however, did not prevent Mayor Williams, of Waukegan, from extending the hospitality of the city to the representatives of the press of Chicago, who, under his instructions, were furnished by Messrs. Avery, Bradbury and Lucas, with a most enjoyable afternoon's amusement. The lions of Waukegan were visited, including the stock farms of Messrs. C. C. Parks and Dodge, the renowned brewery, and many other places of interest. If the town of Waukegan required any evidence of the hospitality of its inhabitants (which it certainly does not, and never will unless a great change takes place) yesterday's amusement certainly furnished it to the reporters and Aldermen. Waukegan claims to be older by a few days than Chicago; she certainly supports the claim to seniority in her hospitable example. The reporters (with an utter recklessness of public spirit) expressed a wish that every city officer in Chicago would come to be tried there, and that when our municipal list was exhausted, Waukegan would furnish some other excuse for their presence.

Meteorological.

Meteorological observations, as recorded by J. G. Langguth, Optician, 134 State street, corner of Madison. (Observer to the Smithsonian Institute.) The small letters are the initials for gentle; high; veering; rain; snow; moist atmosphere; dry.

CHICAGO, June 11.

Time.	Ther.	Bar.	Wind.	Rain.
Night preceding	54			To 7 p. m.
7:00 a. m.	[illegible]	29.8	S. W. h.	
2:00 p. m.	[illegible]	29.8	S. W.	
7:00 p. m.	58	29.8	S. W. g.	

First Precinct Police Station.

Among other matters which came before the Common Council Committee on Police, yesterday afternoon, was a communication from Alderman Dixon, representing that the old Jones school building, at present occupied as a police station, as utterly unfit for the habitation of man or beast, and urging that steps be at once taken for the erection of an armory and engine house on the old armory site. The Committee did not concur in this idea, but concluded to recommend that the Comptroller be authorized to divide the old site in whole or in part, and also to advertise for proposals to sell the city a lot for a police station within the radius bounded by State and Wells, Taylor and Harrison streets, the Committee believing that the amount realized from the sale of the Adams street property will be nearly sufficient to pay for both the new Armory site and the erection of the building. Mayor Medill expresses himself as being opposed to any such arrangement, as he regards the corner of Adams and Franklin streets the best location for a police station and engine house, and he is, moreover, of the opinion that the city, when it proposes to sell one lot and buy another, invariably gets cheated at both ends of the bargain.

Everything.

The Board of Public Works yesterday awarded to Joseph Mason, the contract for the carpentry work on the Kinzie School Building, at $10,43.

—John S. Wright, Esq., was yesterday declared insane by a jury in the County Court, and will be sent to the Jacksonville Asylum for treatment of his malady.

—To-day is the last on which Forepaugh's great show will exhibit in Chicago. Every South sider who has not visited the immense tents of this unrivalled aggregation ought to do so, either this afternoon or evening.

—About 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon, Mrs. Tracy, residing at No. 53 Wright street, fell down on the floor in a fit, and died before medical assistance could be procured. She was 40 years of age, and had a husband and child.

—The steamer Fred Gund met with an accident while proceeding to the fire yesterday morning. By the breaking of the pole, the machine ran into a ditch on Noble street, near Bradley, and was damaged somewhat by falling on its side.

—The Weber Furniture Company, of Detroit, have secured the contract for supplying the furniture for the new Gardner House in this city, to be opened on the 5th of September next. The price to be paid is about $53,000.

—Mrs. Sarah A. Hubbard's class in botany, in connection with the Christian Union, will hereafter meet on Friday evening instead of Thursday, the English literature class having suspended until the first Friday night in October.

—Miss M. F. Buchanan had a very warm reception and a flattering success at her Detroit debut, and her friends are urging her to take the platform as a professional lecturer. Each of the Detroit papers had a column report.

—The Chicago delegation to the St. Louis Saengerfest, composed of members of the Orpheus, Concordia, Liederkranz, and other societies, to the number of about 60, left town last evening to take part in the celebration which commences to-day.

—A Mobile paper states that H. C. Berry, Esq., of Chicago, Supreme Chancellor of the United States of the Order of the Knights of Pythias, has arrived in that city, the object of his visit being the organization of the Grand Lodge of the State of Alabama Knights of Pythias, which was to have been convened yesterday.

—Shortly after 6 o'clock last evening, a Canadian named Alexander Bowdry, while crossing the railroad track at the corner of Sixteenth street and Blue Island avenue, was knocked down by a locomotive, and had his leg broken above the ankle. He resides at No. 157 Sampson street.

—Between 11 and 12 o'clock, yesterday forenoon, John Selff, a German, aged 54 years, employed by the Pittsburgh & Fort Wayne Railroad, was caught between two cars, and crushed to death. The accident occurred at the intersection of Wright street and the railroad track. Deceased resided at No. 63 Wright street. He leaves a wife and five children.

—An entertainment of rare enjoyment and interest is to take place, to-morrow evening, in Bethany Congregational Church, corner of Paulina and Second streets. There will be served up both mental and physical treats, as, in addition to a bountiful supply of ice cream and strawberries, Professor Booth, the talented and well-known elocutionist, will give readings.

—In the cases of Edward McCann, Peter Hein, and Emma Allen, whose violent deaths were mentioned in THE TRIBUNE yesterday, the Coroner's jury rendered verdicts of accidental death. An inquest was also held on the body of the infant son of Benjamin Simmons, whose death was caused from the effect of medicine administered to it by mistake.

—Joseph Stell, a German, residing at Evanston, drove in to the city, and became intoxicated, yesterday. While driving across the track of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, on Lincoln avenue, near Lake View, his wagon was struck by the incoming Milwaukee Express train, and he was thrown out, receiving painful injuries in the head. The officers of the train had him taken into the city, where he was attended by a doctor. In the evening he was sent home.

—On Friday last the dead body of a man was found near the railroad track about a mile west of the town of Palatine. An inquest was held by a Justice of the Peace, and a verdict of death from unknown causes rendered. The body was that of a person apparently about 55 years of age. No marks of violence could be discovered upon it. Some cards were found in his pocket, upon the backs of which were written "Samuel P. Seemon." Further information can be learned by addressing B. L. Dodge, Palatine, Cook County.

—At half-past 9 o'clock, last evening, a police man found the body of an unknown man near the railroad track on Kinzie street, between Carpenter and Morgan streets. He was still alive, but badly cut and died a few minutes after being discovered. The officer learned that a locomotive of the Great Eastern Railroad had passed by a few minutes before, and it is supposed that the man was run over by it. The body was removed to the Morgue, at the corner of Wentworth avenue and Eighteenth streets.

—Our fellow-citizens of the Israelitish faith celebrate to-day, their Pentecost, and consequently all the synagogues will be open for divine service. The day is with the Israelites commemorative of the revelation on Mount Sinai, where the Ten Commandments were promulgated. In many synagogues the youth of the proper age will be confirmed. In the Temple of Zion congregation, at the corner of Jackson and Sangamon streets, Rev. Dr. Sonneschein officiates, the confirmation will be conducted in the English language, and take place at 10½ a. m.

—Alex. C. Botkin, managing editor of the Chicago Times, left this city a day or two since, intending to take a short summer vacation. He changed his mind, and took something else, that is, a young and beautiful girl for a wife, Miss Hattie E. Sherman by name. The ceremony took place yesterday, at the residence of the bride's father, in Milwaukee, Rev. Dr. Dudley officiating. The happy couple came to Chicago last evening, and "Alec" has nerved himself to bear with all possible composure the inevitable siege of handshakings and congratulations.

—We find the following interesting editorial paragraph in the Philadelphia Press of June 6: "We have received a communication from Edward C. Towne, editor of the Chicago Journal, intended as an answer to Mr. Horace White's letter in yesterday's Inquirer. We agree with the writer in all he says concerning Mr. Garrison and differ wholly from Mr. White on the subject, but most respectfully decline the use of our columns for a general attack upon Messrs. Cowles, Bross, Medill, and White, who are the fortunate proprietors of THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE, and who manage it after their fashion, as they have an undoubted right to do."

Burnett's Kalliston removes tan, sunburn, and freckles.

AUCTION SALES.

By C. C. THAYER & CO., Auctioneers and Real Estate Agents.

Homes for All.

No Money Down.

GREAT AUCTION SALE Of 384 Residence Lots.

Washington Heights,

On Monday, June 17, at 2 o'Clock p. m.,

At West Side Opera House, Nos. 99 and 101 West Randolph-st., by

C. C. THAYER & CO.,

Real Estate Agents and Auctioneers.

Will be sold 384 lots in Blocks 1, 2, 7 and 8, in the n e ¼ of Hitt's subdivision of s e ¼ of Sec 5, 37, 14, fronting on Halsted, Peoria, Sangamon, and other streets, within half a mile of Dummy Track of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad. The lots are high and dry, and easy of access from the city. Twenty-four passenger trains daily by the C., R. I. & Pacific, and the Pittsburgh, Cin. & St. Louis Railroad, and four Dummy Trains each way. Commutation fare 15c.

Terms of Sale Unprecedented,

Placing it within the reach of all to obtain a home. NO CASH DOWN. Payments to be made in 5 equal annual payments with interest at 8 per cent per annum. Title perfect; abstracts of title furnished. Plats of property can be seen at our office.

C. C. THAYER & CO., Auctioneers, 330 Wabash-av.

BY GEO. P. GORE & CO.

OUR AUCTION SALE OF

BOOTS, SHOES, AND SLIPPERS,

Wednesday, June 12, at 9 1-2 o'clock a. m.,

Will be a CLEARING OUT SALE OF ALL SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.

Catalogues and goods now ready for inspection.

GEO. P. GORE & CO., Corner Randolph-st. and Michigan-av.

BY ELISON & FOSTER,

Dry Goods and Clothing,

At Auction, at 148 Michigan-av.,

On Wednesday Morning, June 12,

AT HALF-PAST 9 O'CLOCK,

Piece Goods, White Goods, Flannels, Hosiery, Silk Mitts, Gloves, Linen Towels, Notions, and Straw Goods. Also a Splendid Line of CARPETS and BOOTS and SHOES.

ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers.

By HORACE REED & CO.

REGULAR WEEKLY SALE OF

DRY GOODS,

THIS (WEDNESDAY) MORNING, AT 9½ O'CLOCK.

Also, a large lot of STRAW GOODS.

HORACE REED & CO., Auctioneers, 44 State-st.

CHATTEL MORTGAGE SALE.

Will be sold at public auction, at the store No. 180 Indiana-av., on Wednesday, June 12, at 10 o'clock a. m., all the groceries, stock, and fixtures in said store. The groceries comprise a choice assortment of teas, coffees, sugars, canned fruits, &c. Also, a good assortment of glassware, &c.

By order of mortgagees.

June 10, 1872. LEWIS BARTELS, Constable.

UNDERWEAR.

UNDERWEAR!

Large Stock!

Low Prices!

WILSON BROS.,

330 Wabash-av., and 85 West Madison-st. (Sherman House), Pike's Opera House, Cincinnati.

AMUSEMENTS.

Now Open, ON THE SOUTH SIDE!

NEAR State and 22d-sts.

FOREPAUGH'S GIGANTIC MENAGERIE, MUSEUM, Performing Animal Show AND EQUESTRIAN AGGREGATION.

LAST DAY!

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 12,

Afternoon and Evening.

Tickets, for sale at West Side Library, 229 West Madison-st., and at W. M. Mayo's Jewelry Establishment, corner Twenty-second-st. and Wabash-av. Procession Monday and Wednesday. State-st. cars pass the grounds every two minutes, and Twenty-second-st. stages go within one block of the lot.

ADAM FOREPAUGH, Sole Proprietor.

R. S. DINGESS, General Director and Agent.

The World's Peace Jubilee AND International Musical Festival, AT BOSTON, From June 17 to July 4, 1872.

Commencing Daily at 3 o'clock p. m.

THE GRANDEST SERIES OF CONCERTS ever given—introducing the best works of the Great Masters, and the music of all nations.

THE NEW AND THE OLD WORLD unite in singing the song of UNIVERSAL PEACE.

A MAMMOTH COLISEUM, erected especially for this occasion.

GREAT CHORUS OF TWENTY THOUSAND VOICES, comprising one hundred and eighty choral societies.

TWO THOUSAND INSTRUMENTS, in Grand Orchestra and Military Band.

A MAGNIFICENT BOUQUET OF ARTISTS, One Hundred and Fifty of the best American Vocalists.

THE MOST POWERFUL ORGAN EVER CONSTRUCTED.

MADAME PESCHKA LEUTNER, the greatest living Soprano.

By permission of Her Majesty's Government, the CELEBRATED BAND OF THE GRENADIER GUARDS, of London, Mr. Dan. Godfrey, Bandmaster.

MADAME ARABELLA GODDARD, Famous throughout the world as the Queen of Pianists.

By permission of Emperor William of Germany, The Best Band of the Imperial Army, known as "Kaiser Franz Grenadier Regiment Band."

JOHANN STRAUSS, The Eminent Composer and Conductor.

By permission of President Thiers and the French Government, the Celebrated GARDE REPUBLICAINE BAND, of Paris. One of the Best Military Bands in Europe.

FRANZ ABT, The eminent Composer and Conductor, author of "When the Swallows Homeward Fly."

THE IRISH NATIONAL BAND, the greatest Band ever organized in Old Ireland.

MADAME ERMINIA RUDERSDORFF, the celebrated Soprano of London.

Grand Professional OPERATIC CHORUS, German, English, Italian and French Opera Choruses combined.

HERR FRANZ BENDELL, the Eminent German Pianist.

By permission of the Government of the United States THE CELEBRATED MARINE BAND.

Emperor William's Imperial Household CORNET QUARTETTE.

By universal desire THE ANVIL CHORUS, with accompaniment of One Hundred Anvils, by the Boston Fire Department.

THE NATIONAL AIRS OF ALL COUNTRIES by Twenty Thousand Voices, Two Thousand Instruments, the Great Organ, Drum and Trumpet Corps, all the bells of Boston, Infantry and Artillery accompaniment.

The whole forming the

The Grandest Musical Demonstration

the world has ever known, under the supervision of committees comprising the most eminent citizens of Boston.

The concerts during the first week will be on a grander scale than thereafter.

SEASON TICKETS, transferable, admitting to all the Concerts, FIFTY DOLLARS EACH, including reserved seats, now ready; and tickets for single admission to each entertainment, during the first week, FIVE DOLLARS, with reserved seats, may be had upon application, personally or by letter, to A. P. PECK, Music Hall, Boston.

Diagrams of seats in the Coliseum for sale at Music Hall.

Per order of the Executive Committee,

HENRY G. PARKER, Secretary.

GLOBE THEATRE.

Colonel J. H. WOOD.......................Proprietor.

Monday, June 10, and during the week,

ROCK AHEAD!

With new scenery, and

THE DEBUTANTE.

THE LANCERS ARE COMING.

Matinee Wednesday and Saturday.

GLOBE THEATRE.

Col. J. H. WOOD.......................Proprietor.

Benefit of CHAS. WYNDHAM, Monday, June 17, on which occasion will be produced the

MARBLE HEART.

Raphael.......................Mr. W. G. Taylor
Marco.......................Mrs. Anna Cowell
Who have most kindly volunteered their services.
Volage.......................(first time) Mr. Chas. Wyndham

Box Sheet now open.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

IMMENSE SUCCESS OF FRANK MAYO!

Wednesday and Thursday, positively two last representations of the immensely successful drama,

MAN AND WIFE.

At the earnest request of Mr. Mayo's numerous admirers, will be produced for his benefit, on Friday night, DAMON AND PYTHIAS, and BULL IN A CHINA SHOP.

Saturday night, Mr. Mayo's wonderful conception and masterly impersonation, RICHARD THE THIRD.

WEST SIDE OPERA HOUSE.

Corner Randolph and Jefferson-sts.

Arlington, Cotton & Kemble's Minstrels.

The Greatest Minstrel Combination in America.

JOHNSON and POWERS as the two Morning Glories.

CHARLES HOWARD, in the Power of Music.

Komik Trio Obeying Orders.

Partners for Life.

Grand Ethiopian Carnival every evening and Saturday Matinee.

NIXON'S CIRCUS,

Clinton-st., near Washington.

MONDAY, June 10, and every afternoon and evening the inconceivable phenomenal celebrity,

LING LOOK

And his wonderful brother, YAMADIVA, yclept the Man Serpent; Mr. JAMES MAGUIRE, Clown Imperiale; with Mlle. Geraldine, Mons. Leopold, Cen. Foote and sister, and the incomparable company.

NEW PRICES.

Family Circle.......................25c
Dress Circle Chairs.......................50c
Reserved Chairs.......................75c

Box Office open from 10 a. m. to 10 p. m.

BURLINGTON HALL.

FOR TWO WEEKS, COMMENCING

MONDAY, JUNE 17, 1872,

CHARLES MAC EVOY'S ORIGINAL

HIBERNICON!

Illustrating the Scenery, Music, and Antiquities of IRELAND, displaying, with all the truth to nature, the remarkable scenic beauties of the EMERALD ISLE. A new Dramatic Episode, entitled

IRISH HEARTS,

Being a story of Life, Love and Frolic, and replete with New Songs, Music, Dances, and Character Sketches, will be rendered by the

HIBERNICON COMEDY COMPANY.

Marie D. Mac Evoy, Mr. Dan. Morris,
Mr. Charles Mac Evoy, Miss Kate Halpine,
Mr. E. F. Babbage, Mr. J. Dougherty

Admission—From Chairs, 50 cts; Back Chairs, 35 cts. Children under 10 years, 25 cts.

Grand Matinee Saturday at 2 o'clock. Admission to Matinee—Children, 15 cts.; Adults, 25 cts.

PICNIC.

The first Annual Picnic of the Young Men's Friendship Club will be held at Sharpshooter's Park to-morrow (Thursday), the 13th. Cars leave depot, corner Canal and Kinzie-sts., at half past 8, stopping at Halsted-st. and Centre-av. Tickets, $1 each; to be had at depot. Music by the Great Western Light Guard Band.

OCEAN NAVIGATION.

CUNARD MAIL LINE.

Established 1840. Steam between

NEW YORK, BOSTON, QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

From New York.		From New York.	
Java	June 19	Algeria	July 3
China	June 26	Parthia	July 10
Russia	July 3	Calabria	July 17

And from Boston every Tuesday.

Cabin Passage $80, $100, and $130, gold. Return Tickets at greatly reduced rates. Cabin plans on view and Berths selected.

Steerage Passage, $30, currency.

Passengers booked to and from all parts of Europe at lowest rates. Sight Drafts on Great Britain, Ireland, and the Continent. Bills of Lading for merchandise to and from Europe issued in connection with Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway.

P. H. DU VERNET, General Western Agent, 386 State-st. and 78 South Market-st., Chicago.

ANCHOR LINE.

The first-class favorite steamships of this popular line all regularly every Wednesday and Saturday from New York, with passengers for all parts of Great Britain, Ireland, France, Germany, Scandinavia, Italy, etc., etc., at greatly

REDUCED RATES.

The accommodations are not surpassed by any line crossing the ocean, and until further notice we will carry cabin passengers by the Wednesday steamer for

SIXTY DOLLARS.

By Saturday line for $65 and $75; round trip, $120, all payable in United States currency; steerage fare, low. Send for circulars giving useful information. Money remitted in any sum. Produce shipped at through rates. Apply at the company's offices, 334 Wabash-av. HENDERSON BROTHERS.

Temperley's Line of Steamships, sailing weekly between London, Quebec, and Montreal, carrying goods and passengers at low through rates for Chicago, will be found the cheapest and most expeditious route. For freight apply to TEMPERLEYS, CARTER & DARKE, 21 Billiter-st., London, DAVID SHAW, Montreal, and for passage to W. A. STRONG, 13 West Madison-st., Chicago.

NEW YORK.

Commencement of the Suit of Tilden vs. Benjamin F. Butler.

All About a Little Tug-Boat Speculation in New Orleans.

Daily Review of the Leading Markets.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PROMPT PUNISHMENT.

NEW YORK, June 11.—The splendid effects of justice, as understood in New Jersey, had a fresh illustration to-day. At 3 p. m., the Treasurer of Jersey City deposited $16,090 at the Hudson County National Bank to the credit of the city, the money having just been paid him by one of Garrett Vreeland's sons on behalf of his father, recently convicted of defrauding the Jersey City Treasury, and now prostrated by brain fever. This is the full amount for which Messrs. Bumsted and Vreeland were jointly convicted for fraud in the purchase of land for the reservoir. Mr. Vreeland is still under the care of physicians, and may not be able to appear in court next Friday to receive sentence, which, it is understood, will be a fine. Bumsted is still in jail at Jersey City, preliminary to departure for the Penitentiary. He spends his time in receiving calls, writing up his business affairs, and insisting on his innocence. Petitions in his behalf are being circulated and extensively signed by sentimental citizens.

TILTON VS. BUTLER.

The suit of Henry A. Tilden against General Benjamin F. Butler for damages arising from the alleged forcible and fraudulent seizure of the steamer Nassau, at New Orleans, in 1862, was called for trial in the United States Circuit Court before Judge Shippen, to-day. Judge Porter and Mr. Doolittle are attorneys for plaintiff, and J. B. Devlin and Noah H. Davis for defendant. Major General Butler sat during the day at a long table with his counsel, directing their action in nearly all cases. He was dressed in a blue coat and vest cut very low, and a pair of light pantaloons. Very large, heavy gold studs adorned his white shirt-bosom, and he wore an immense globular seal attached to his watch-chain. He was nervous, though he tried hard to conceal it. When holding the bulky document which contains the pleadings and counter-pleadings with which the case was commenced, the hands trembled and the volume shook perceptibly. The story upon which the prosecution base their claims is a strange one. The morning was consumed in the selection of a jury. General Butler attempted to challenge some of the jurors, but Judge Shippen ruled that he had no right to do so. One gentleman excused himself from serving because he had served under General Butler in the war. At 1 o'clock Mr. Doolittle opened for the prosecution. He told the jury what he expected to prove. The following is the story as Mr. Doolittle told it: This is an action to recover the difference in the price of a steamer called the Nassau, which was seized by defendant. Mr. Hunnewell, the owner at that time, was about to convert her into a towboat and the moment he made up his mind to do that, he stirred up a hornet's nest. We say that the vessel was worth $60,000. The defendant paid us $28,000. He paid it in depreciated notes, the net proceeds to Mr. Hunnewell being but $26,028.20. We claim about $33,000, with interest from that day. In May, 1862 Major General B. F. Butler took possession of New Orleans. Very soon after, his brother Andrew Jackson Butler, not altogether unknown to fame as a notorious bankrupt, appeared on the stage, and immediately acquired unbounded influence with the General. He monopolized contracts in this city, and through one Eddy, took charge of all the tow-boats around the city. Tow-boats were very profitable, and Mr. Hunnewell thought he, too, might turn an honest penny in that way. He bought the Nassau, and made arrangements to change her from a passenger to a tow-boat. The very day he made the contract it was known, and that very day this Eddy, who was in the pay of Andrew Jackson Butler, went to Hunnewell and offered to buy five-eighths of the Nassau. He offered $22,500 for that portion of the steamer Mr. Hunnewell did not want to sell, but he knew that the Butler influence was behind Eddy. He therefore offered to sell one-half the steamer for that price. Eddy would not take less than five-eighths. He wanted the controlling interest so as to be able to lay the Nassau up and prevent her from coming into competition with the tug-boats controlled by Butler. Next day the Honorable Major General sends his Provost Marshal after Hunnewell. He said, "I want to buy the Nassau." "She's not for sale," answered Hunnewell. "If you don't sell her to me, I'll seize her for the Government," was the response of this noble-minded General. Hunnewell offered to charter her to the Government for $50 a day, but Butler refused the proposition. He said, "I'll not charter her: I'm going to take her from you, and give you $28,000." "Why, General," said the citizen, "your brother official offered me $22,000 for five-eighths of her yesterday." "You lie," roared this model officer. "It's no such thing. I know all about that transaction." And he did know about it, as we shall prove. Before this a conversation took place between the Major General and his estimable brother. Andrew Jackson told the General he must have that boat. "Oh," said Benjamin, "I guess we can manage to get her." "Damn her, if you can't get her any other way you must seize her," said Andrew. We can't give you all the conversation, but this much we shall prove to you. There was almost as perfect an understanding between those two brothers as between the Siamese twins. They acted together. In five months this man amassed a fortune, and the bankrupt brother had $2,000,000. Returning to Mr. Hunnewell, the General turned to the Provost Marshall and ordered: "Take this man to the Custom House. See that he transfers that vessel to me all right, and then bring him back. To the Custom House Hunnewell and the officer went. Hunnewell was a brave man, and he did not lose his property without a protest. He said to the Custom House officer, "You see why I am selling my steamer to Benjamin F. Butler. I am in the custody of this officer, and I want you to witness that I do it under protest." Hunnewell did not scare as well as some men in New Orleans. He went back to the General, who gave him a check on the Citizens' Bank of New Orleans for $31,560. He took the money, but he said to his robber: "General Butler, this is a harsh measure, and you will hear from it hereafter." That check was drawn on Major General Butler's individual account. It was paid in uncurrent bills on which there was 17 per cent discount, so that all Mr. Hunnewell really received was $26,028 in greenbacks. Hunnewell was hurt. He had expected to make a fortune in the tug-boat business, and his ship had been taken from him by means little short of highway robbery. He told his story, and would not keep still. Then Major General B. F. Butler hit upon a plan to spike his guns. He set spies upon his victim, and as soon as he knew that Hunnewell had spent all his money he sent for him again. He said: "Do you want your vessel back again? I don't want her. She draws too much water." Hunnewell was delighted. He asked for a day or two to get the money. "Not five minutes," said Butler, with an oath. "Answer now." The object of this, as events show, was to silence Hunnewell. Butler wanted to be able to say, "I offered you your vessel again, and you would not take her." It was a good contrivance. Butler is full of contrivances; but it signally failed. Just at that moment Admiral Farragut and his staff came into the office to see the General. Hunnewell managed to slip out unobserved by the Marshal. He found a man who gave him a check for the money, and returned. As soon as the Admiral left, the Marshal again conducted Hunnewell to the presence of the Dictator. "Well," said that potentate, "what do you say? Will you have it back again?" "Yes, General, and here is your money." "You shan't have her. The Quartermaster has just been here, and says he wants her." Thus was this robber caught in his own trap. Butler had undertaken to alter the Nassau, as he said, to a gunboat. The fact is she was to go up for that cotton and that sugar of Butler's. The General is a shrewd man. After this little episode he concluded it would not do to use her for that purpose. A new plan was laid. This is what our evidence will prove. A man named G. P. Griffin kept a store next to that of Andrew Jackson Butler. The brother meets this man in the street. He says, "I understand you want to buy the steamship Nassau. General Butler don't want her now." Griffin had no money, and had never thought of buying the Nassau; but a wink was as good as a nod with the Butlers in New Orleans. Griffin fell in with the notion at once. He said, "Oh yes, I want to buy her, but I haven't any money. Oh, never mind that," says the generous Andrew Jackson; "I'll furnish the money." The plan was concocted. Griffin visited the General, who agreed to sell ... but he had paid and what she had cost ... sale was made, but Andrew Jackson Butler claimed a half interest in the steamer. The vessel was then run by Griffin and Butler. She made two voyages to Havana and one to Key West. Then she was used as a tow-boat, and even Mr. Hunnewell paid $100 for a vessel that was towed up the river by this same Nassau, of which he was defrauded. On the 10th of November, 1862, she was chartered to the Government of the United States for $300 a day. Hunnewell had offered her for $50. She continued in this business until July, 1863, the Government paying some $67,000 on the charter. Then she was lost, and the Government was made to pay $45,000. And yet, with these facts and figures before you, the Hon. Major General Butler would have you believe that nothing but patriotism moved him to seize her. By one means or another we have been kept for six years trying to get this cause to a hearing. Counsel then addressed the jury at length, warning them against the cunning of Butler, who would no doubt have a plausible theory to offer in defence. The trial will be continued to-morrow.

STOCKS.

On the Stock Exchange, to-day, dullness was again the chief feature, the fluctuations being generally slight and unimportant. Pacific Mail declined from 75½ to 54, and rallied to 75. Erie ranged between 60¾@61½, and was weak early in the day, on a decision of the Court of Common Pleas, construed as making the Erie Company responsible for the indorsed bonds of the Boston, Hartford & Erie Road. The amount of these bonds is $5,000,000 and a back interest of about $1,400,000. More fluctuations in the remainder of the active list were from ⅛@¾ per cent, and most marked in New York Central, Northwest common, and Western Union. The market closed quiet and steady.

GOLD.

The price of gold declined from 114⅛ to 113⅞, afterwards railing from 114 to 114¼. There were various rumors current, from the fact that one broker sold $1,000,000. Gold closed at 114.

MONEY.

The money situation was characterized by continued ease, closing at 5@6 per cent.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE

exhibited rather more weakness at times, with more bills offering; prime 60 days quoted at 109½@109⅝.

GOVERNMENT BONDS

lower at the close. Central Pacific bonds closed at 104⅛@104¼; Union Pacific firsts, 94⅛@94¼; land grants, 81@81¼; Incomes, 86¼@86⅜.

BREADSTUFFS.

Flour and wheat quiet and firm.

PORK

unchanged and firm.

[To the Associated Press.]

BOLT AND NUT MANUFACTURERS.

The annual session of the National Association of Bolt and Nut Manufacturers commenced here to-day. The report of the Committees to be made to-morrow. Representatives from the Western, Middle, and Eastern States were present.

THE STRIKERS.

There is nothing new in relation to the strikes this afternoon. Singer's Sewing Machine Works expect to open on Monday next on the ten-hour system. The movement seems to be collapsing.

CITY IMPROVEMENT BONDS.

Nearly $1,000,000 worth of City Improvement bonds were taken to-day, the bids ranging mostly at 3 per cent premium.

PROMPT PUNISHMENT.

Peter Cass, Deputy Sheriff of Brooklyn, for fatally beating William Jones, last night, was sent to the Penitentiary to-day.

REFORMED CHURCH.

At the Synod of the Reformed Church, to-day, a report indorsing the conduct of the officers of the Theological Seminary was adopted.

SERIOUSLY ILL.

General Prosper M. Wetmore is reported seriously ill.

FORGING MORTGAGE DEEDS.

J. Reavy, lawyer, is on trial for forging mortgage deeds.

LEGAL DECISION.

In the case of the National Exchange Bank of Milwaukee against David Dows, Judge Woodruff to-day decided that the claims of plaintiffs to a cargo of wheat, on which they had made advances, held good, and followed the cargo as a lien wherever it went, until the advances were paid.

DAMAGES AWARDED.

The jury to-day rendered a verdict for $3,800 damages against the Belt Line Horse Railroad, of this city, for carelessly running over a boy and cutting off his leg.

PERSONAL.

James Gordon Bennett, Jr., arrived from Europe to-day.

FUNERAL OF JAMES GORDON BENNETT.

The funeral of the late James Gordon Bennett will take place from his residence, No. 425 Fifth avenue, on Thursday morning, at 10:30 o'clock.

Brink's City Express, No. 37 East Randolph Street.

We express three times each day to all parts of the city, at our old and low prices. Teams leave the office at 10 a. m., 1 p. m., and 5 p. m. We send teams to the Stock Yards, Hyde Park, and Englewood once each day, and twice if required. We also deliver and pick up all the Am. M. U. Express goods south of Twenty-second street, west of Union Park, and on the North Side. Trunks and other baggage taken to and delivered from all depots for twenty-five cents each, to any part of the city. BRINK & MOOR, Proprietors.

Banking.

For the better accommodation of our South Side friends we have been obliged to enlarge our branch office at No. 493 Wabash avenue, where we transact a banking business in all its branches; receive deposits; discount business paper; cash time and sight drafts and checks on other points; and make collections at favorable rates; deal in gold, gold exchange, sterling exchange, government bonds, and other first class securities, at the branch, the same as at the main office. LUNT, PRESTON & KEAN.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Chapped hands and face cured by using Juniper Tar Soap. Made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York.

Never-Failing Safety and Success.—Mrs. Winslow's soothing syrup is a safe and certain remedy for all diseases with which children are afflicted during the process of teething.

It is a well-known fact that no other compound for the hair has so permanent and well-founded a reputation as Burnett's Cocoaine.

For Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Depression of Spirits and General Debility, the Ferro Phosphorated Elixir of Calisaya Bark (Calisaya Bark and Iron), is the best tonic. Made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York, and sold by druggists.

The Gales of Araby are not spicier than the aroma which the fragrant Sozodont imparts to the breath. Nor is the heart of the ivory nut whiter than the teeth that are cleansed daily with that matchless fluid.

Loveliness on the Increase.—A marked increase of female loveliness is the eye-delighting result of the immense popularity which Hagan's Magnolia Balm has obtained among the ladies of America. Complexions radiant with snowy purity and tinged with the roseate hue of health are commonly met with whenever it is used. For the sallow and unwholesome appearance of the face and neck, which utterly counterbalances the effect of any personal attraction the owner may possess, it substitutes that clear, pearl like complexion which is such a transcendant charm in woman, and renders the roughest skin as soft as Genoa velvet. No one is more astonished than the person using it at the marvelous transformation which it effects in these particulars.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A CENTRALLY LOCATED GROCERY FOR sale, doing a fine cash trade; no better location in city; small capital required; must be sold. Address X 98, Tribune office.

A GOOD CHANCE FOR A PARTY WITH A capital of $350; can buy a first class paying grocery, furnishing store and fixtures, cheap lease and no good will. Inquire at 9 Archer av, near State-st.

ANYONE WITH SMALL CAPITAL WISHING to engage in the manufacturing business, will find it to their interest to call on or address G. M. DARLEY, 128 West Washington-st., Room 4.

A WELL-ESTABLISHED HARDWARE BUSINESS in a flourishing town in Southern Wisconsin, for sale; stock well-assorted and in good order. Satisfactory reasons can be given for selling. This is a very favorable opportunity for anyone wishing to embark in this trade. Address R 71, Tribune office.

A WELL ESTABLISHED WALL PAPER BUSINESS, stock and fixtures, established 1851, for sale. Apply at 624 State-st.

A SPLENDID CHANCE—A HOTEL MAKING $1,000 per month net, centrally located and full of business, for sale; two years' lease from 1st of May last; price $8,000; $3,200 cash, balance on monthly payments. Inquire at the office of the Chicago Hotel Reporter, or address JAMES B. ROGERS, Prince's Hotel, Chicago, Ill.

A SPLENDID BARGAIN—A SMALL BOARDING house and saloon attached, with stock and contents, cheap for cash. Inquire at No. 170 South Desplaines-st.

FIRST-CLASS RESTAURANT, STOCK, LEASE and fixtures for sale; splendid opportunity for the party that understands the business; good location; rent cheap. Inquire at 210 Milwaukee-av.

FOR SALE—OR PART EXCHANGE FOR CHICAGO real estate—a first-class manufacturing establishment, working 55 men, and turning out $5,000 per month of staple goods, having ready sale, at a good profit; or, will take an active partner, with $8,000 to $10,000 cash capital. CHAPMAN & BARBER, 246 East Washington-st.

FURNITURE AND LEASE OF THE NATIONAL Hotel at Jerseyville, Illinois, for sale. Good reason given for selling. Address C. P. HOLCOMBE, Jerseyville, Ill.

HOTEL—TO RENT FOR A TERM OF YEARS. Will sell a part of furniture if desired; a first-class hotel now doing a good business. Address GAYLORD & SON, proprietors, Lincoln, Nebraska.

MEAT-MARKET FOR SALE—IN ONE OF the best locations in the city, or would take a partner. Inquire at 736 West Madison-st.

RARE BUSINESS CHANCE—DRY GOODS business for sale in the best business city west of Chicago. Fine store, and the very best location in the city. For full particulars address S 45, Branch Tribune office.

RARE BUSINESS CHANCE—A FEW HUNDRED dollars will purchase the lease and fixtures of a room 70x20, within half a block of Sherman, Briggs and Prince's Hotels. Rent $80 per month; suitable for billiards and bar, or similar business. Apply to GEO. C. WHIPPLE, 64 South Desplaines-st.

TO BARBERS—I WILL RENT ONE OF THE best corners in Chicago for a barber-shop, and sell at half price complete outfit for same. Apply at 304 West Adams-st.

WAGON AND CARRIAGE SHOP FOR SALE or to rent, on the corner of Erie and Wells-sts. Good location. Also, smith's tools and dry stock for sale. H. POOL, Chicago, Ill.

$500 SECURES HALF INTEREST IN central office business and $1,000 stock; clears $120 cash weekly, well established and safe; no bonus asked. 96 West Washington-st, Room 4.

$600 CASH WILL PURCHASE A LAUNDRY well established and making money. T. C. LAMB, 127 West Washington-st.

SEWING MACHINES.

HOWE SEWING MACHINE OFFICE OF A. J. ANDERSON, 171 North Halsted-st. Machines sold on easy monthly instalments, and work given, if desired.

SINGER SEWING MACHINES, OFFICE OF C. E. NICHOLS, 144 South Halsted-st. Machines sold on easy monthly payments, and work given when desired.

WEED SEWING MACHINE OFFICE OF A. J. Melchers, 117 South Halsted-st. Machines sold on easy monthly payments, and work given when desired. Attachments for all sewing machines constantly on hand.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—40x125 ON VINCENNES-AV, 109 feet south of Egan-av. (Thirty-ninth-st.), west front, $100 per foot. 50x161 on State-st., between Fifty-third and Fifty-fourth-sts., west front, $30 per foot, can be had at a bargain, if taken at once. 72x125 on West Lake-st., between Wood and Lincoln-sts., finely improved, with house on west end of lot, now rented for $70 per month. This is among the best West Side business property, and can be had at a very fair price. House and lot, No. 10 North Elizabeth-st., (lot 24x125) for $3,200. Three lots on Harrison-st., 96 feet east of Hoyne-st., north front, steady improved neighborhood, $1,250 each. House and lot on Second-st., between Robey and Hoyne, north front, house 5 rooms, basement, etc., just finished, well built, only $2,100, lake water on the street, very near to the horse cars. Two lots on DeKalb-st., between Flournoy and Polk-sts., $900. Two lots on West Madison-st., south front, about 300 feet east of Central Park, $60 per foot. Twenty-five lots on Wentworth-av., Atlantic and Ballard-sts., near the Rock Island and Pacific Railroad car shops, at a bargain. 125x124 on northwest corner of Seminary-av. (Fabian-st.), and Lunning-st., one block north of Fullerton-av. The cars will run on Lincoln-av. in a few weeks within two blocks of this property, only $4,000. Fifteen lots on Lincoln Place, between Sophia-st. and Webster-av., 25 to 31x136, east and west front, $70 to $80 per foot. Eight lots on Sedgwick-st., 25 to 31x124 east front between Sophia-st. and Webster-av., $100 per foot. Twenty-two by 110 on North Wells-st., between Pearson and Whitney-sts., east front $175 per foot. Five acres on Lincoln-av. and Reuben-st., suitable for subdivision, at a very reasonable price. Nine and three-fourth acres, fronting north on Shelby-av., and east on Chicago River, immediately west of the iron bridge, in town of Jefferson, about half covered with beautiful trees, will be sold or exchanged for city property. House and lot in Turner Junction on Galena & Chicago N. W. R. R. near Methodist church; house 5 rooms; kitchen, cellar, etc.; good well-water, etc., $1,500. Thirteen lots in Wisner's Hyde Park Subdivision on Jennette-av., fronting on Calumet river, $1,300. 100x150 on Wabash-av., between Seventy-four and Seventy-fifth-sts., east front, two blocks north of Cornell Watch Factory, $1,500. WASMANSDORFF & HEINEMANN, 161 West Lake-st.

FOR SALE—BY CULVER & HOVEY, REAL Estate, Law, and Loan Office, 109 West Washington-st.:

2½ acres, at a bargain, on Fifty-third-st.
100 lots on Robey, Hoyne, Leavitt, and Oakley-sts. and Western-av., at from $400 to $500 each.
House and lot on Green-st., near Washington-st.; $6,000.
House lot and 48x132 feet, near Blue Island-av.; $4,500.
House and lot No. 809 Fulton-st.; $4,800.
House and lot No. 892 Fulton-st.; $5,500.
House and lot on Twenty-eighth-st.; $2,000.
6 cottages and lots on the West Side; monthly payments.
Lots in Evanston, $10 per foot.
Lots in North Evanston, $100 each.
Lots in Glencoe, $10 per foot.
Lots in Jefferson, $100 each.

FOR SALE—MARBLE FRONT ON MICHIGAN-av., near Thirtieth-st., fine new house, $16,000; $500 cash, balance semi annual payments of $500; or will rent.
Brick house on corner of Randolph and Sheldon-sts., $12,000; or, will exchange for large desirable residence on North Side, with large grounds, and pay difference in cash.
Cheap house on Indiana av., and good lot, 25x165 east front, near Thirty-fourth-st.
Beautiful place at Riverside, in grove, with large lot, $12,000; or will trade.
Oakland—fine residence, with large grounds, and outbuildings, on principal corners, $22,500.
ULRICH & BOND, 571 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—BUY A HOME AND SAVE RENT. Several one-and-a-half story cottages on monthly payments. Water on the premises, and convenient to cars. Near Thirty-first and Wallace-sts. Apply to FRED. F. FISHER, 70 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE—DOCK PROPERTY—THE BEST river front on the North Branch for a lumber, wood, or coal yard, for sale cheap, and on easy terms. PHILLIPS & BUFFINTON, 79 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—$100 DOWN, LOTS ON OAKLEY-ST., $400; Leavitt-st., $450; a few on Western-av. at $500. We shall sell at above prices but few days. These lots are the cheapest in Chicago, being just outside of the fire limits, and near street cars. Terms easy, title perfect. Each purchaser is furnished an abstract. Come and see them. Office open evenings till 9 o'clock. STOREY, ALLEN & CO., 126 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—STORE 277 Jackson-st., 50 feet front finished in exchange for property in South or North Division. Title perfect; no encumbrance. W. S. JOHNSTON, 43 Exchange Building.

FOR SALE—PROPERTY ON SOUTH PARK boulevard and Vincennes-av., within a block of the Park; very desirable. Apply to H. O. STONE, 177½ LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—GOOD LOTS ON NEARLY ALL the streets between State and Wallace, and between Twenty-sixth and Thirty-seventh-sts. All out of fire limits. A very small payment down, 5 years. 6 per cent. No agency business. Perfect titles. Full warrantee deeds. ALBERT CRANE, 872 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—HURLBUT-ST.—LOT, EAST front, on Hurlbut-st., near Sophia, near Lincoln Park. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—MOHAWK-ST.—LOT ON MOHAWK-st., near Sophia, near Lincoln Park. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—A NEW AND VERY DESIRABLE brick dwelling, 2 stories and Mansard roof with high basement, 12 rooms, all modern improvements; a 2-story brick stable; lot 50 feet front in a fine location, near city limits, is offered cheap with a moderate amount down. O. F. AVERY, 81 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—OR RENT—HOUSE, LOT, AND barn, 535 Mitchell-st., near the cars; house contains 9 rooms, water, &c.; barn room for two horses.

FOR SALE—15 LOTS, 20X236 FEET EACH, ON Oglesby-st., between Lake and Fulton. No cash payment required of parties who wish to build immediately. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—CHEAP LOTS, CHEAP LOTS, on monthly payments and just outside of the fire limits, situate on West Van Buren and Jackson-sts, on and west of California-av., accessible by Madison and Van Buren-st. cars, and supplied by water. Price from $600 to $750 per lot in monthly payments to suit. For further particulars inquire of STEVENS & COUCH, 301 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—THE PLEASANT RESIDENCE, 417 West Jackson-st., at a bargain; the house has 10 rooms, in good order; the lot is 50 feet front to an alley; terms to suit. CHASE & ADAMS, 31 Bryan Block, corner LaSalle and Monroe-sts.

FOR SALE—WABASH-AV.—100x172 FEET, northeast corner of Wabash-av. and Thirty-fifth-st., Longias place. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—SOUTH DREXEL BOULEVARD—We have one of the most desirable blocks on Drexel Boulevard, located near the Park. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—99 YEARS LEASE AT A BARGAIN, without taxes on lot, on East Randolph-st. lot 20x180 feet to alley. Apply to JOHN GUNZENHAUSER, Real Estate office, 151 East Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—FIRST-CLASS RESIDENCE PROPERTY, at a bargain, one acre fronting east, 132x... feet on Vincennes-av., about 400 feet north of Egan-av.; also 25 acres fronting west, 304x104 feet northeast corner of Vincennes-av. and Forty-fourth-st.; also a very fine business corner on North Wells-st., east front, 54x110 feet on Ontario-st. to an alley. Apply to JOHN GUNZENHAUSER, Real Estate office, 151 East Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—LOTS 4 MILES FROM CENTRE OF city, on good gravelled road; front lots, $400; back lots, $250; small payments down and long time; monthly payments preferred; streets all graded, large trees and good improvements, near depot; we take you free of charge to see these lots; please call at 183 West Madison-st., day or evening. WISNER BROS.

FOR SALE—10 LOTS ON ASHLAND-AV, NEAR the Stock Yards, only $200 each. J. H. KEELER, 255 Halsted-st., corner of Harrison.

FOR SALE—STATE-ST., NORTH OF FOURteenth-st., 23 feet, with a 2 story frame house, at a great bargain if taken to-day. J. HENRY WEIL, southwest corner of State and Harrison-sts.

FOR SALE—CLARK-ST, NEAR VAN BUREN—at 50 ft cheap. Sherman-st., north of Van Buren. 25x50 ft. State st., north of Fourteenth-st., 23 ft. below value, if sold to-day. J. HENRY WEIL, southwest corner of State and Harrison-sts.

FOR SALE—WABASH-AV, NEAR TWENTY-fifth-st., east front, 50x180. Wabash-av., east front, 20x180, north of Thirty-ninth-st., cheap. Indiana-av., near Thirty-fifth-st., two 25 feet lots, $85 a foot. State-st., near Thirty-seventh-st., 72 ft. $85 per foot. J. HENRY WEIL, southwest corner of State and Harrison-sts.

FOR SALE—WEST JACKSON-ST.—TWO STORY frame house, brick basement, 12 rooms, modern improvements, and lot 42x150 feet. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—SPLENDID HOUSE AND LOT ON Winchester-av., near Van Buren-st. Price, $3,600. HAIR & CO., Bryan Block, Room 20.

FOR SALE—25 FEET, CORNER MICHIGAN-av. and Thirty-fourth-st. J. SINCLAIR, 68 Madison-st., Room 9.

FOR SALE—6 LOTS, 25x125, ON DILLER-ST., between Oakley-st. and Western-av., near Fulton-st., and 2 lots on Fulton-st.; also several desirable lots to lease in same locality. ISAAC R. DILLER, n. w. cor. Ada and Fulton-sts.

FOR SALE—AND TO RENT—HOUSES AND lots in city and suburbs; call before renting or purchasing. RICHARDSON, 117 Third-av.

FOR SALE—TWO 5-ROOM COTTAGES AND lots; water in houses; one on Main-st., 5 minutes' walk from street cars, the other on corner of Douglas-place and Beers-st. Inquire at 611 Archer-av.

FOR SALE—SOUTHWEST CORNER STATE and Forty-fourth-sts., 44x125; southeast corner State and Fifty-seventh-sts., 100x165; Wabash-av., east front, near corner Fifty-eighth-st., 80x165; northwest corner Cottage Grove-av. and Forty-fifth-st., 98x170. J. HENRY WEIL, southwest corner State and Harrison-sts.

FOR SALE—50 FEET ON STATE-ST., IN THE burned district, at a bargain, as owner wants to leave the city. J. HENRY WEIL, southwest corner State and Harrison-sts.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, FOR CASH, A VERY desirable lot on Twenty-seventh-st., just west of State-st., 40 feet by 120 to alley. Address owner, 999 South State-st. C. HOLLAND.

FOR SALE—TWO-STORY FRAME HOUSE, southwest corner Sangamon and Monroe-sts., on leased ground, gas, water, and sewer, all in good order. Sold at figures that will make a cheap rent for the purchaser. Apply on the premises.

FOR SALE—HOLT-ST.—FIVE LOTS ON HOLT-st., near Division-st., easy payments, title perfect. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—TWO STORY AND BASEMENT stone, octagon front house, 11 rooms, all modern improvements, and ground 25x125 feet, south front, on Park-av., near Robey, payment but little more than paying rent; immediate possession. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—AVENUE PROPERTY IN LARGE or small pieces; some fine sites for residences. HENRY P. GEORGE, 389 State-st.

FOR SALE—ON SOUTH SIDE, GOOD BRICK house, two-story and basement, modern improvements, 11 rooms, good barn, lot 25x165 feet to alley. Will be sold cheap if taken soon. Title perfect, and will give possession at once. HENRY WHIPPLE, 75 Canal-st., Room 8.

FOR SALE—TWO LOTS ON THIRTY-FIRST-st., near Wabash-av., at a sacrifice. HENRY P. GEORGE, 389 State-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP LOTS OUTSIDE FIRE limits and in good neighborhood, $700 to $1,000. HENRY P. GEORGE, 389 State-st.

FOR SALE—ON QUARTERLY OR MONTHLY payments, several handsome and convenient houses and lots; also a number of choice building lots on easy terms. WM. P. JONES, Room 16 Bryan Block, corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—NEW COTTAGES IN THE WEST Division; lake water; monthly payments; three left; call quick. C. H. WHITTLESEY, Room 1, 79 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—ON THE MARKET TILL JUNE 25, nine lots fronting Southwestern-av., cheap for cash. C. H. WHITTLESEY, Room 1, 79 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—LOT 40x172, TO ALLEY, ON WABASH-av., 90 feet south of Harrison-st., including improvements. Price $44,000. Undoubtedly the cheapest property on the avenue at that figure. OLINGER & BALLARD, 538 Wabash-av.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, AN ELEGANT STEINWAY piano, nearly new. Can be seen at 339 West Washington-st.

INSTRUCTION.

INSTRUCTION IN THE GERMAN LANGUAGE by a young gentleman, German, and of classical education. Evening lessons if required. References given. K 80, Branch Tribune office.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—LAKE FOREST SUBURBAN homes.
New two-story frame, well finished, modern improvements, lot one acre, handsomely fitted up, $7,000.
Modern built frame and brick, nearly new, lot five acres, handsomely improved, good garden, could take Chicago property in part payment; price $16,000.
Large two-story frame, well built, lot 4 acres, very handsomely improved, splendid garden, $20,000.
Nearly new two story frame, lot 2 acres, $4,500.
Also a few of the most beautiful unoccupied lots from $300 to $1,500 per acre.
Should be pleased to see those seeking suburban homes; have at my office views of scenery, etc., in Lake Forest.
E. L. CANFIELD, 169 East Madison-st.

FOR SALE—ONLY $10 DOWN AND $1 WEEKLY till paid for, desirable lots at Washington Heights, high and dry, with trees on them, close to 3 depots; train reaches city before 7 a.m., leaves at 6 p. m. Large number already sold. TRUESDELL & BROWN, 175 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—I HAVE TWO NEW GOTHIC houses of 7 rooms, three houses of 8 rooms, one new cottage of 6 rooms all on fine lots, at North Evanston. One new cottage of 5 rooms, at West Evanston, and one new gothic house in Glencoe any of which I will sell at a bargain, for small payment down, balance in monthly or yearly payments; or I will sell choice lots at from $12 to $16 per foot, in either place for monthly payments; and to those who will build I will require no payment on the lot for five years. I will also sell lots in my addition to North Evanston, ¼ mile from depot, west, for $150 (about such property as other parties advertise as North Evanston lots) at $300. C. E. BROWNE, Opposite Depot, Evanston, or 34 South Canal-st., Chicago.

FOR SALE—WESTERN SPRINGS RESIDENCE property, near depot, at the present low prices only for a short time; first-class houses, trees, sidewalks, streets underdrained; go see it; trains almost hourly. T. C. HILL, 136 State-st.

FOR SALE—EITHER 10, 20, 30, 40 OR 80 ACRES in Sec. 19, in Englewood, adjoining South Lynne. Wanted, a cash or part cash offer. Also 175x165 in Lake View, opposite the Marine Hospital. This property fronts east on a good street, and adjoins good house and is near the dummy. Wanted, a cash offer. WARREN KEENEY & CO., 381 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—A NEW, WELL-BUILT HOUSE and large lot at Maywood cheap, and on easy terms. M. V. HOTCHKISS, 326 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—EVANSTON—FINE LOTS NEAR the South Depot, at from $15 to $20 per front foot, on easy terms. Thirty new houses building about this property. CHASE & ADAMS, 31 Bryan Block.

FOR SALE—EVANSTON—TWO PLEASANT residences near the South Depot, on large grounds at a bargain. Price, $3,500 and $5,000 on easy payment. CHASE & ADAMS, 31 Bryan Block.

FOR SALE—CORNER LOTS ON BYRON AND Bristol-sts., between Forty-fifth and Forty-sixth-sts., and Cottage Grove-av.; cheap and very easy terms. J. SINCLAIR, 68 Madison-st., Room 9.

FOR SALE—AT NORTH EVANSTON, 3 FINE lots near depot, 50x200 feet each; must be sold to meet an incumbrance; want an offer. J. SINCLAIR, 68 Madison-st., Room 9.

FOR SALE—10 ACRES OF VERY DESIRABLE property near Central Park. Call on J. O. OSBORNE, 275 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—$200 WILL BUY A BEAUTIFUL lot at North Evanston. $15 cash and $5 a month until paid for. This is the best savings bank you can find, for in one year from to-day these lots will be worth $300. IRA BROWN, 146 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—20 ACRES ON THE RIDGE SOUTH of Englewood, 16 feet higher than the city; accessible by improved streets, and four accommodation trains each way every day on the Rock Island Railroad, which run at hours to suit mechanics who live in the suburbs. Time, 35 minutes; fare, 12c. Property is close to station. Will sell in 5 acre blocks at $3,600 each, payable ¼ cash and the balance at the end of 4 years at 8 per cent. THOS. A. & M. HILL, 401 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—OR RENT—LARGE GOTHIC cottage house, 10 rooms, brick cellar, bath room, long verandah looking over lake Michigan, ice house, carriage house, stable, wood house, garden, and apple, pear, and cherry trees; 800 grape vines, 800 shade trees, and 4½ acres fine soil. Situated at Winnetka Milwaukee Railroad. Price $10,000, terms easy. Rent $50 per month. R. M. GRAVES, Winnetka.

FOR SALE—80 ACRES, JUST WEST OF LIMITS, on easy time; great bargain. Also 10 acres on Madison-st., near Park. 12 acres near Ashland-av. and Harrison-st. 40 acres South Side, near railroad and Englewood; best thing on the market. S. DELAMATER, cor. Clark and Madison-sts.

FOR SALE—IN ENGLEWOOD—10 LOTS AT $300 cash; also 50 feet on Lavinia-st., near depot, $20 per foot. JAMES H. HILL, 369 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—CHOICE LOTS IN HYDE PARK, near depot and great South Park for $350 each in monthly payments of $10, without interest. Also choice residence lots on Thirty-eighth-st. for $600 each. A. B. McCHESNEY, 470 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—9 ACRES ON LAKE AND FULton-sts., entrance of Central Park, easy terms; can be subdivided and sold at a profit. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—CHEAP NICE RESIDENCE AT Woodlawn, half block from station in grove; house 11 rooms; stable and carriage house; also lot adjoining, 65x200 feet all front. Must be sold, as owner will leave the city. Inquire of ULRICH & BOND, 571 Wabash-av., or K. WINNE, Woodlawn.

FOR SALE—BEAUTIFUL LOTS AT RAVENSwood, nearest and one of the finest suburbs. $20 per foot. HENRY P. GEORGE, 389 State-st.

FOR SALE—BY H. J. ARNOLD, 124 SOUTH Clark-st.—Lots at Lawndale, between Twenty-second-st. and Riverside drive, cheap; lots on South-western-av., outside and inside of fire limit, bargains; 20 and 24 acres at Cornell, 23 and 10 acres and grove lots, north of Lincoln Park, cheap. Loans negotiated.

FOR SALE—50 ACRES NEAR SUMMIT, AND east of Desplaines River, all fine land, $125 per acre. J. H. KEELER, 255 Halsted-st., corner of Harrison.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE MOST BEAUTIFUL and highly cultivated farms in the state, 10 miles from city limits, on railroad. Large dwelling house new barn; 200 choice bearing pear trees, burdened with fruit this year; 350 choice cherry trees; 600 bearing apple trees; grapes; all kinds of berries; 14 acres of asparagus, worth $1,000 per year; good water; high rolling ground; 1,000 ornamental trees. Price, $115 per acre. Terms easy. HAIR & CO., Bryan Block, Room 20.

FOR SALE—CHEAP FOR CASH, OR WILL exchange for a good horse and buggy, 240 acres of land near county seat in Jackson County, Wis. Address A. SHOECRAFT, corner State and Congress-sts., Chicago.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—ROCKFORD property and cash for Chicago or suburban property. HENRY WHIPPLE, 75 Canal-st., Room 8.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE FOR ALL CASH, 5 acres of land, a little south of Englewood. Must be a bargain. Address REAL ESTATE, Newport, Rhode Island.

WANTED—WE HAVE $10,000 TO INVEST IN building houses in some thriving suburban town, and invite proposals from the owners of real estate who can offer favorable terms. S W, Tribune office.

WANTED—50 TO 100 FEET ON VAN BUREN-st., between State and Wells. State location, price and terms. Address P 20, Tribune office.

WANTED—A NICE HOUSE AND LOT SOUTH of Egan-av.; will pay $1,500 or $2,000 cash down. R. KENNEDY & CO., 79 West Madison-st.

WANTED—FOR CUSTOMERS—50 FEET ON North LaSalle-st., north of Goethe. Also first-class residence on West Side, a brick building, and, as to locality, West Adams-st. would be preferred; not to cost over $15,000. Please furnish description, price, and terms to WASMANSDORFF & HEINEMANN, 161 West Lake-st.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE FROM TWO TO five acres of land; south Side, east of State-st. preferred. J. SINCLAIR, 68 Madison-st., Room 9.

FINANCIAL.

GOOD BUSINESS NOTES DISCOUNTED AT current rates. B. F. DOWNING & CO., 374 Wabash-av.

LAUNDER'S LOAN OFFICE, 150 TWENTY-SECOND-st., corner Wabash-av., Room 2. Money to loan on diamonds, watches, &c. Established 1851.

MONEY TO LOAN ON REAL ESTATE SECURITY in sums to suit over $1,000. WM. ALIOT FURNESS, Room 16 153 Monroe-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON FURNITURE, HOUSES, warehouse receipts, or any chattle securities, by H. O. STOREY, Room 65 Exchange Building, corner of Washington and Clark-sts.

TO LOAN—MONEY ON IMPROVED CITY AND suburban property. SHELDON & WATERMAN, Room 30 Nixon's Building, cor. LaSalle and Monroe.

57 WEST MADISON-ST., UP STAIRS, NEW York City Loan Office—Money advanced on diamonds, watches, jewelry, silver ware, silks, &c.

$3,000 WANTED FOR ONE YEAR, OR longer, on improved inside real estate, worth $6,500; will pay 10 per cent; no commission. Address F 36, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE.

TO EXCHANGE—FIRST-CLASS SIX RUN merchant mill abundant water power and shipping facilities, 120 miles from Chicago, for city or suburban real estate. CHAPMAN & BARBER, 246 East Washington-st.

TO EXCHANGE—CITY LOTS AND A STOCK of merchandise for a good farm not more than 60 miles from Chicago. R. KENNEDY & CO., 79 West Madison-st.

TO EXCHANGE—FOR HYDE PARK PROPERTY, 25x100 feet on State-st., east front, the south line of the lot running even with the north line of Harmon court, with house, valued at $700 per foot, will exchange for a Hyde Park residence not to cost more than $10,000, and take balance in annual payments. WASMANSDORFF & HEINEMANN, 161 West Lake-st.

TO EXCHANGE—I CAN SELL OR EXCHANGE for city property one block at Irving Park, at a bargain. J. H. BISSELL, 45 Bryan Block.

TO EXCHANGE—30 SUBURBAN LOTS FOR improved city property. Inquire at the Ulrich Hotel, South State-st., of D. B. FOWLER.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—STOCK OF HARDWARE AND set of tinner's tools, also new two story store for sale or rent, on line of Dakota Southern Railroad. Reason for selling, other business to attend to. Inquire of Messrs. HIBBARD & SPENCER, Chicago, Ill.; or CHITTENDEN, NORTHUP & CO., Joliet, Ill., for next ten days.

FOR SALE—STATE RIGHTS FOR SEVERAL valuable inventions. Money in them. Call and see J. B. LOCKWOOD, Room 27, Otis Block, corner Madison and State-sts., from 8 to 12, a. m., for a few days.

FOR SALE—HAY OF GOOD QUALITY IN light pressed bales, at wholesale or retail. C. H. BECKWITH & CO., 140 Michigan-av.

FOR SALE—BANK COUNTER WITH GLASS railing for sale at a bargain. Apply at 87 West Madison-st., basement.

MISCELLANEOUS.

COMPLETE NEWSPAPER OUTFITS FURnished at once, at lowest prices. Terms as may be agreed upon. ROBERT FERGUS & SONS, 49 South Canal-st.

DIVORCES LEGALLY OBTAINED; FEE AFter decree; scandal avoided; nine years' practice in the Courts of Chicago. Address P. O. Box 1037.

WANTED—TO ASCERTAIN THE WHEREabouts of WM. FARNABY, formerly of Chicago. Address W 30, Tribune office.

WANTED—A STATE CHARTER TO DO A general banking business. Address S 39, Tribune office.

WANTED—FROM A GOOD WHOLESALE OR manufacturing house, an agency to sell goods on commission, by a first-class salesman. Address H 46, Tribune office.

WANTED—A NO. 1 RELIABLE MAN WHO has a good horse and wagon, to sell and deliver tobacco in the city. A good opening for a good man. Apply to L. B. NEWELL & CO., 677 State-st.

WORK FOR MEN AND BOYS. APPLY AT 241 West Randolph-st.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—HERE, THERE, AND everywhere, for new and useful articles. Only those who want to make money need apply to or address A. M. RICHARDSON, 123 West Madison-st., Chicago.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

South Side.

8 PARK ROW—FURNISHED ROOM TO RENT, with board.

37 THIRTY-SECOND-ST., NEAR COTTAGE Grove av.—Two suites, each two rooms, one elegantly furnished, the other unfurnished, with first-class board. Every modern convenience.

42 HUBBARD COURT—ACCOMMODATIONS for a few table boarders.

49 HUBBARD COURT—FURNISHED ROOMS to rent, with or without board; accommodation for day boarders.

264 MICHIGAN-AV—FIRST-CLASS TABLE board can be obtained, two blocks south of Tremont House, at $6 per week.

284 MICHIGAN-AV.—A PLEASANT SUITE of rooms with board, or either room separate at moderate rates.

325 MICHIGAN-AV.—FURNISHED ROOMS, with board.

344 MICHIGAN-AV.—FRONT AND BACK parlors, neatly furnished, with board for gentlemen or gentleman and wife. Three other rooms. Terms moderate. Also day board.

414 STATE-ST.—FOUR YOUNG GENTLEMEN can be accommodated with good sleeping apartments and board.

491 MICHIGAN-AV.—ALCOVE BEDROOM, with board, furnished or unfurnished; room for 2 or 3 gentlemen. House has modern improvements. Near Fourteenth-st.

528 MICHIGAN-AV.—NICE FURNISHED room suitable for two gentlemen or gentleman and wife, with first-class board. Terms reasonable.

609 WABASH-AV.—DESIRABLE FURNISHED rooms, with first-class board. Terms reasonable. References exchanged.

694 WABASH-AV.—HANDSOME DOUBLE room; also single room, with board. None but those wanting first class accommodations need apply.

761 WABASH-AV.—ELEGANT FURNISHED front alcove room for gentleman and wife, or gentlemen, with first-class board. Private family.

BOARDING—SUITES OF FAMILY ROOMS, furnished; single rooms, and first-class day board at Avenue House, corner Twenty-second-st. and Wabash-av.

FIRST-CLASS—GRAND CENTRAL DINING Rooms corner Clark and Washington-sts., opposite old Court House.

PARIS DINNER, 50 CENTS, AT PROF. COIGnard's Table d'Hote, 102 Third-av., near Harrison, from 12 to 3 and 6 to 7 o'clock. Sunday dinner, 12 to 2 and 5 to 6 o'clock.

West Side.

9 SOUTH MAY-ST., BETWEEN WASHINGTON and Randolph-sts.—Rooms furnished or unfurnished, single or in suite, with board.

13 PARK-AV, NEAR UNION PARK—BOARDers wanted in a private family. Fine rooms, suitable for gents and ladies.

23 SOUTH JEFFERSON-ST.—ONE FRONT room, furnished, with or without board; table board, $4.50 per week; home made bread and pastry.

24 ABERDEEN-ST.—FURNISHED ROOMS with board.

50 SOUTH MAY-ST., BETWEEN MADISON and Washington-sts.—Two furnished front rooms, with board. Also day boarders. References required.

71 WEST ADAMS-ST., TWO BLOCKS FROM Sherman House—A few boarders wanted. First-class table.

75 SOUTH PEORIA-ST.—TWO PLEASANT rooms, with board, one for gentleman and wife, and the other for four single gentlemen; a few day boarders wanted.

132 NORTH UNION-ST.—NICELY FURNISHED rooms, with board. Terms reasonable. Day boarders accommodated.

148 WALNUT-ST., CORNER OF LINCOLN—Pleasant house and grounds near the Park; several furnished rooms, with first class board.

148 WEST WASHINGTON-ST., AT THE Yankee Boarding House—Four single rooms furnished, and front parlor, with board, for ladies or gentlemen.

163 WEST ADAMS-ST., BETWEEN HALSTED and Desplaines-sts.—Furnished rooms to rent, with or without board. Terms reasonable.

176 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—LARGE front room, with board, suitable for gentleman and wife or two gentlemen.

229 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—FURNISHED front room, with board, for a gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen. A few table boarders wanted.

235 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—2 FURNISHED rooms, with board, at $6 and $7 per week.

244 SOUTH GREEN—PLEASANT FRONT parlor, bay window, nicely furnished, and board for gentleman and wife or two gentlemen. Private family.

250 WEST MADISON-ST.—TO RENT, NEW and nicely furnished rooms, with first-class board.

290 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—A NICELY furnished large front room, with closets, with board.

299 WARREN-AV.—A PLEASANT FRONT hall room, with board in private family, for young man. $5.50. Bath-room, pleasant house, &c.

328 WEST VAN BUREN-ST.—ROOMS WITH board.

344 WEST MONROE-ST.—PLEASANT FURnished front room, with board; quiet, cheerful home, agreeable family; location, &c., first class; terms, $15 per week, for permanent party; references exchanged.

391 WEST RANDOLPH-ST.—A PLEASANT front room, furnished, for gentleman and wife or two gentlemen, with first-class board. Terms reasonable.

433 WEST JACKSON-ST.—PLEASANT front room for two; also 2 front rooms, furnished or unfurnished, with board.

469 FULTON-ST.—ROOMS TO RENT, WITH board, in first-class neighborhood near Union Park. Terms reasonable. Day boarders wanted.

509 WASHINGTON-AV.—BETWEEN ASHland-av., and St. John's Place, furnished or unfurnished rooms, with first-class board at reasonable rates; also day boarders wanted.

607 WEST MADISON-ST.—A GENTLEMAN and wife or single gentlemen can have good board, with home comforts, near Union Park.

623 WEST ADAMS-ST., OPPOSITE UNION Park—Unfurnished and furnished suites of rooms, with board; house new, modern, and surrounded by large fine yard; rooms large, large closets, and first class table; this is one of the finest locations in the city.

670 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—LARGE pleasant front parlor to rent, with board. Also barn to rent.

WEBER HOUSE, 156 WEST LAKE-ST. FIRST-class board at from $4 to $10 per week. Transient, $2; day board, $5.

WEST SIDE, NEAR PARK—A LARGE UNfurnished room or two small ones, with board, for man and wife. Address, for 2 days, K 51, Tribune office.

Country.

HYDE PARK—THE SEMINARY BUILDING has changed hands, and, after cleaning, renovating, and refitting, be open for permanent or transient boarders. Apply personally, or by mail. Terms, single rooms, $8, $10, $12; rooms for two, $12, $16, $20. M. S. DAY.

PLEASANT BOARD MAY BE OBTAINED IN A private family in Evanston. Address P. O. Box 1006, Evanston.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—PERMANENT, ON SOUTH SIDE, north of Thirty-fifth st., for gentleman, wife and three children, 6 and 12 years. Child can be no annoyance. Price moderate. Address GEO. HATHAWAY, care of Carrier No. 32, giving name, location and terms.

BOARD—AND SINGLE ROOM ON THE WEST Side, by a single gentleman who pays without dunning. State terms and address C 52, Tribune office.

BOARD—IN A STRICTLY PRIVATE FAMILY for gentleman and wife, West Side preferred, will furnish rooms all but carpet. Best of references given. Address C, care GILES BRO. & CO., 334 Wabash-av.

BOARD—ROOMS AND BOARD FOR THREE gentlemen. Address H & W, 128 Michigan-st.

MACHINERY.

AMES' ENGINES, PORTABLE 3 TO 40 HORSE power; threshing, 8 and 10-horse; circular saw mills, Foramon's grinding mills, corn-shellers, belting, etc. COLLINS EATON, 70 South Canal-st.

BLANDYS' STATIONERY AND PORTABLE engines, circular saw mills, boilers, shingle machines and saws. Western Branch office, 52 South Canal-st., F. W. NORTHROP, Agent.

C. & G. COOPER & CO., OFFICE 19 AND 21 West Randolph-st. Manufacture Stationary and Portable engines of all sizes. Circular Saw Mills and Flouring Mill Machinery. Send for Illustrated Circular.

FOR SALE—STEAM ENGINES—ONE SECONDhand, 14x22, horizontal steam engine.
One second-hand, 10x20, horizontal steam engine.
One second-hand, 8x12, horizontal steam engine.
One second-hand, 7x15, upright steam engine.
One second-hand, 14x14, upright steam engine.
One new, 8x12, horizontal steam engine.
Together with a large variety of boilers at reasonable prices. NORTHWESTERN MANUFACTURING COMPANY, 10 North Jefferson-st.

FOR SALE—SUITABLE FOR MANUFACTURing purposes, a large 2 story frame building, with engine, boiler, shafting, belting, and some woodworking machinery, now in operation and all in good working condition. Will be sold at a bargain, for cash. Can be seen at 723 State-st.

FOR SALE—A NEW AND IMPROVED FARM engine. Favorable terms. Apply to J. P. MARSH, 15 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE—ONE NEW HORSE-POWER DERrick, with pulleys, wire rope, &c., all complete, ready to run. Apply to WESTENFEED & CO., 345 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE—AN 18 HORSE-POWER ENGINE and boiler, with all connections complete and in good running order, at 233 North Green-st. HERHOLD, JOHNSON & CO.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

A COMPLETE BUSINESS RIG FOR SALE; harness and buggy new, city made; horse sound, and afraid of nothing. Call between 8 and 10 o'clock a. m., to-day. 389 West Adams-st.

A FINE STOCK OF PHAETONS, JUMP-SEATS, basket phaetons, Concords, business wagons, top and open buggies, and light carriages of every description, at L. S. TOWER & BRO'S, manufacturers and dealers, 186 South Clinton-st., near Madison.

BOARDERS CAN HAVE GOOD CARE AT stable, 17 Sixteenth-st., between Prairie and Indiana-avs. Horses for sale.

FOR SALE—FAMILY CARRIAGES, A GREAT variety; buggies, phaetons, and jump-seats, at BRADLEY'S Repository, 344 West Randolph-st., formerly Bradley & Smith, 195 State-st.

FOR SALE—A NO. 1, LIGHT, PIANO-BOX shifting-top buggy, but little used; cost $350—will be sold for $200. Call for Lyons' buggy, 106 South Clinton-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE FOR A LOT—AN elegant carriage team, city broken, nearly new harness, and half breechen, made to order by one of the best New York city makers. As fine a team as any one needs. 144 Fulton-st.

FOR SALE—GOOD SECOND HAND BUGGY and several sets double and single harness, very cheap. OSCAR FIELD, 42 and 44 Congress-st.

IF YOU WISH TO BUY ANY KIND OR STYLE of a top or open light carriage, be sure to call on FLETCHER, LAZEAR & CHENEY, 348 Michigan-av. They sell cheaper than anybody in town. Work made to order, and warranted.

TEAM AND CARRIAGE FOR SALE—AN elegant turnout for less than half its cost; been in use only a short time, and good as new. A black matched team, &c., spring French brett. Inquire at the Metropolis Hotel, corner of Michigan-av. and Fourteenth-st. DAVID PARKER.

WANTED—50 OR 60 HORSES AT THE CANAL street stage stables, 602 Canal-st. A. & P. RAGOR.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

THE EMPIRE COMBINATION PARLOR BEDstead, an elegant piece of furniture, convertible instantly into a luxurious bed. Four styles adapted to parlors, sitting-rooms, dining rooms and offices. Every room may be available for sleeping, without inconvenience. $-50 on instalments, if desired. EMPIRE PARLOR BEDSTEAD CO., 338 Madison-st., and 973 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

TO RENT—TWO FINE STORES ON WABASH-av. near Peck court, also a large light basement 25x70 feet. This is a good location, and rent cheap. WARREN KEENEY & CO., 381 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—BRICK STORE AND BASEMENT, newly finished, together or separate, at 12 Milwaukee-av. STEVENS & BARKER.

TO RENT—STABLE ROOM FOR TWENTY FOUR horses; all or part, will take teams to board; large yard. Inquire at 691 South Clark-st.

TO RENT—PART OF A VERY DESIRABLE office in Republic Life Building on LaSalle-st. Inquire at Room 79.

TO RENT—PLEASANT OFFICE ROOMS, southwest corner Madison and Clark-st. Apply to MERRILL, LADD & CO., Financial Agents, 134 East Madison-st.

TO RENT—STORE 72 WEST RANDOLPH-ST. Apply on the premises.

TO RENT—OFFICES AND LOFTS, WITH steam power at 40 and 42 River-st. Apply on the premises.

TO RENT—THE ENTIRE FIRST FLOOR OF the fine fire-proof building, No. 475 Wabash-av., at the lowest rates. Apply to PECKHAM & BROWN, at the building.

TO RENT—STORE 643 WEST MADISON-ST.; rent very low. Inquire on premises.

TO RENT—FOR BUSINESS—PARLOR AND other rooms in building northeast corner Wabash-av. and Thirteenth-st., arranged to suit tenant. F. A. BRAGG & CO., 46 East Harrison-st.

TO RENT—OFFICE AND DESK ROOM ON South Canal-st., near Madison-st. H. WHIPPLE, 75 Canal-st., Room 8.

TO RENT—FROM JULY 1, LARGE DESIRAble store and large, well lighted basement, either together or separately; location corner West Randolph and Jefferson-sts. Inquire on the premises.

TO RENT—DOUBLE OR SINGLE STORES, basements, lofts, and offices in new building 330 to 334 State-st. W. WALLER, 330 State-st.

TO RENT—STORE 333 STATE-ST., 20x140, NOW occupied by Bangs Bros. Inquire on premises.

TO RENT—BEING DESIROUS OF PAYING strict attention to my candy trade, and make it a specialty, I will rent to a responsible and desirable party a portion of the premises No. 79 South Halsted-st., adjoining the Academy of Music, for cigars, ice cream and restaurant, but will not allow strong drink sold on the premises. M. McNEAL, 79 South Halsted-st.

TO RENT—AT 170½ SOUTH HALSTED-ST., ONE-half of store and two rooms, for dressmaking or any light business. Please call.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

TO RENT—SPLENDID BRICK HOUSE AND barn on Wabash-av., near Fourteenth-st., suitable for building, business, or residence. S. DELAMATER, corner Clark and Madison-sts.

TO RENT—A FINELY FURNISHED DWELLing with ornamented grounds; not to be let for a boarding-house; West Washington-st.; $1,500 per annum. Apply at 63 Central Union Block.

TO RENT—HOUSE OF 7 ROOMS, WITH FURniture for sale, 4 blocks west of Union Park and half block from street cars. Address K 82, Tribune office.

TO RENT—I HAVE THREE HOUSES OF 8 rooms, in North Evanston, and one new gothic house in Glencove, which I will rent to good parties, for one or two years, or sell for monthly payments. Price from $2,000 to $4,200. Rent from $20 to $30 per month. C. E. BROWNE, opposite depot, Evanston, or 34 South Canal-st. Chicago.

TO RENT—A WELL-FURNISHED HOUSE IN A choice location on the South Side, for the summer, to a small family. Terms reasonable. WM. M. BAKER, 368 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—COMPLETELY FURNISHED, ready for housekeeping, a two-story and basement house on Wabash-av., near Eighteenth-st. Address Z 68, Tribune office.

TO RENT—2-STORY HOUSE 279 BURNSIDE-st., for one year, to a responsible private family, at $35 per month, payable in advance. Apply on the premises at rear house. MARINER.

TO RENT—NEW HOUSE, 11 ROOMS, NEAR Lincoln Park and school, or will sell for small payment down, balance monthly or to suit. BALDWIN DAVIS, 51 South Halsted-st.

TO RENT—SMALL FURNISHED COTTAGE TO man and wife, to board owner, 380 Burnside-st., good neighborhood. Apply at Room 13, 151 Monroe-st.

TO RENT—14 AND 20 UNION-AV., NEAR COTtage Grove-av., for terms. Apply at 20 Union-av.

TO RENT—OR SALE ON MONTHLY PAYments, new cottage on Van Buren-st., near Hoyne. B. L. PEASE, 79 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—A GREAT BARGAIN—THE PRESent occupant about to leave the city; a very desirable and fine located 2 story and basement brick, South Side, 17 rooms. The furniture for sale; long lease; very low rent, obtained before the fire, cheap at $2,500, will sell for $1,800 cash. Don't procrastinate, you won't often meet a chance like this. R 78, Branch Tribune office.

TO RENT—HOUSE ON ADAMS-ST., NEAR Aberdeen, of 9 rooms, bath room and closets, all nicely furnished ready for housekeeping, piano, etc., to rent for 5 months; none but good, responsible parties, with references, need apply; price, $70 per month. Address K 50, Tribune office.

TO RENT—THE ELEGANT RESIDENCE 737 Michigan-av. cheap; key can be found at our office. SHIPMAN & McKEEVER, 16 Boone Block, 183 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—NORTH DIVISION—A NICE, NEW 2 story brick house on Seminary-av., north of Fullerton-av., $50 per month; convenient to cars. H. T. HELM, Holt's Block, Washington-st.

TO RENT—7-ROOM COTTAGE, JUST COMpleted, new and elegant. Inquire at Shoe Store, 139 South Halsted-st.

TO RENT—NICE BASEMENT COTTAGE, 152 South Green-st. Six good rooms over brick store 63 North Halsted-st. E. C. COLE & CO., 163 West Washington-st.

TO RENT—A NEW 2-STORY FRAME DWELLing house, containing 8 rooms, cheap. Inquire of JAS. T. SMITH, 786 Indiana-av.

TO RENT—ON STATE-ST.—A MARBLE FRONT house of 12 rooms; modern improvements; for $35 per month, worth $100. Lease and furniture worth $2,000 for sale for $1,250. Rooms all full. PHILLIPS & BUFFINTON, 79 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

TO RENT—A LARGE UNFURNISHED PARlor; also a large, neatly furnished chamber at 973 Wabash-av., second door north of Twenty-second-st.

TO RENT—7 ROOMS ON WEST MADISON-ST., near Sheldon-st.; gas and water. R. H. BULKLEY, 495 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—TO A DESIRABLE PARTY, THE first floor of 134 Pine-st., consisting of 7 rooms; the house is adjacent to the Water Works, having an eastern front, with a view of the lake.

TO RENT—7 ROOMS ON THE LOWER STORY of house 487 Burnside-st., cheap to a good tenant.

TO RENT—A PRIVATE FAMILY HAVE A furnished room for one or two gentlemen; first class. 41 South Carpenter, one door from Washington-st.

TO RENT—PLEASANT ROOMS AT 50 DOUGlas-place near Douglas Monument; very convenient to street and steam cars.

TO RENT—NEW AND NICELY FURNISHED rooms for gentlemen, adapted for 2 or 4; house modern improvements. 79 Twenty-second-st.

TO RENT—2 OR 3 FRONT UNFURNISHED rooms on second floor. 140 West Adams-st.

TO RENT—TWO UNFURNISHED FRONT rooms and closet, in suite, bath, gas, &c., without board. References required. 169 Park-av.

TO RENT—2 LARGE, SQUARE ROOMS; ALSO 2 single rooms, well furnished; pleasant location; good neighborhood; use of gas and bath room; with or without board; at reasonable rates; all first class. 153 South Green-st.

TO RENT—3 SMALL ROOMS IN A COTTAGE, furnished or unfurnished, with or without board, $16. 623 West Van Buren-st.

TO RENT—ONE OR TWO FURNISHED ROOMS; none but responsible parties need apply at 738 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—SOME NICE ROOMS; WILL DO for a small family. Apply at 90 South Peoria-st.

TO RENT—A NICE ROOM FOR TWO GENTLEmen; gas, bath, etc. Call at 165 West Van Buren-st., up stairs.

TO RENT—FIRST-CLASS SLEEPING ROOMS, unfurnished, single or en suite, in building northeast corner Wabash-av. and Twenty-ninth-st. F. A. BRAGG & CO., 46 East Harrison-st.

TO RENT—SECOND FLOOR OF 38 WEST RANdolph-st. Inquire in the cigar store. E. MAYER.

TO RENT—FROM 1 TO 4 ROOMS FOR LIGHT housekeeping or lodging; also a few boarders accommodated on reasonable terms, at 136 Third-av.

TO RENT—A GENTLEMAN OR TWO GENTLEmen and their wives can find two pleasant rooms, with or without board. No boarding house. Apply at 217 Milwaukee-av. Call before 9 a. m.

TO RENT—FRONT SINGLE ROOM, FURNISHed, suitable for one gentleman, in brick building, 190 West Madison-st., near Halsted.

WANTED—TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—A NICE COTTAGE near Hyde Park or in the suburbs, within 20 minutes' ride of Court House. Address J. M. RICH, 153 East Monroe-st., stating location and rent.

WANTED—TO RENT—A BUILDING FOR HOtel in burned district, South Side, of from 50 to 75 rooms; must have all modern improvements. Address H 76, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—ANY ONE HAVING A comfortably furnished small house, that would like to reduce the expenses of housekeeping by letting same to a lady and son in payment for board, please address B 43, Tribune office. References exchanged.

WANTED—TO RENT—A SMALL, NEATLY-furnished cottage. Address C 25, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A LARGE UNFURnished room, or room and bedroom, in South Division north of Twenty-fifth st., near State, by a lady and daughter; rent not to exceed $12 per month; references given if required. Address ROOMS, No. 439 West Monroe-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—A FIRST-CLASS HOUSE on avenues, south of Twelfth-st. Apply for 30 days to JAMES H. HILL, 369 Wabash-av.

WANTED—TO RENT—A GOOD STORE, SUITable for the wholesale and retail hardware business, north of Adams and east of Clark-sts. preferred. EDWIN HUNT & SONS, 146 Michigan-av.

WANTED—TO RENT—3 OR 4 ROOMS FOR housekeeping, gentleman and wife, no children. Address, with terms and location, X 15, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A PARTIALLY FURnished house, central location on West Side, containing at least 15 rooms, with modern improvements. Address B, 376 West Madison-st.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—ACTIVE, WITH $5,000 to $10,000 to invest in an established wholesale business, that will bear investigation. Address, three days, R 21, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—SILENT OR ACTIVE, to take one fourth or one third interest in a wholesale hardware house doing a good, safe trade. Location good. Capital required, $20,000 to $30,000. Address O 77, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—IN A COUNTRY STORE, 5 miles from Chicago; no competition; must have $1,500; prefer young man. T. C. LAMB, 127 West Washington-st.

PARTNER WANTED—SILENT OR ACTIVE. Splendid chance to make a fortune, in a safe and respectable business. Capital wanted, from $3,000 to $5,000. Will double the capital in three months. Address D B, No. 13 Park-av.

PARTNER WANTED—ON ACCOUNT OF SICKness, in an established business that clears over $3,000 per month. Party can withdraw at any time if business is not more than stated. Address X 47, Tribune Branch office.

PARTNER WANTED—IN A PROFITABLE manufacturing business; capital required, $5,000. Address Y 21, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $500 TO $800 IN A grocery, new store and excellent location; best of references given and required; a splendid opportunity to make money. Call at 714 Washington-av., corner Robey-st.

PARTNER WANTED—A GENTLEMAN WITH good references and from $1,200 to $1,800 cash; profitable business. Call at 189 West Washington-st.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—WILL MARY TAYLOR, WHO worked before the fire at 382 LaSalle-st., call on a friend of hers at 564 Wabash-av.?

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

WANTED—A RETAIL SALESMAN WELL ACquainted with the stove business. Call at the Clifton House, corner Washington and Halsted-sts., Room 40, between 8 and 9 o'clock Tuesday morning.

WANTED—GOOD SALESMAN. APPLY AT 254 South Halsted-st., Room 14.

WANTED—CROCKERY SALESMAN—A MAN familiar with the retail crockery trade. Also a boy to run errands. City references required. Apply 113 West Madison-st., after 10 a. m.

WANTED—A GOOD GERMAN DRUGGIST, one who understands the prescription business perfectly; salary good. Apply at 564 South Halsted-st., corner Mitchell.

WANTED—A CLERK THOROUGHLY POSTED in the hardware and stove trade; one who speaks German preferred. Apply at 90 N. Wells-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS SALESMAN AT KLEIN & SCHLOSS', 144 Twenty-second-st.

Trades.

WANTED—A CUTTER IN A MERCHANT tailoring establishment, of practical knowledge and experience; no theorists or incompetent men need apply; the best of references must be given. Address U M T, Davenport, Iowa.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS STOVE PATTERN maker. Inquire for SCOTT, at furniture factory, rear of 13 and 15 South Canal-st.

WANTED—AT 328 SOUTH DESPLAINES-ST, a good wagon maker.

WANTED—A DIEMAKER. APPLY AT 243 South Peoria-st. FRANK STURGES & CO.

WANTED—ONE MAN TO RUN SHAPING machine, one turner, and ten men to work saws and other machinery; steady employment. Apply at SWAN & CLARK'S factory, corner of Robey-st. and Blue Island av.

WANTED—SIX CARPENTERS. APPLY TO W. McCARN, one block west of the entrance to Lincoln Park.

WANTED—SIX FIRST-CLASS UPHOLSTERers at BOWLES & BATES' furniture factory, rear 11, 13 and 15 South Canal-st.

WANTED—A CARRIAGE IRONER. INQUIRE at 272 North Clark-st.; steady employment.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, ONE PRACTICAL bell-hanger. J. L. WOLLENSAK & CO., 229 South LaSalle-st., opposite Pacific Hotel.

WANTED—A BUTCHER; NONE NEED APply except those who thoroughly understand the business. Apply at 472 West Catherine-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS MAN COOK. Call at Metropolis Hotel, Michigan-av., corner Fourteenth-st.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, THREE MEN burnishers and three girls burnishers. Apply at 88 West Adams-st.

WANTED—GOOD COMPOSITORS, MALE OR female, at 150 Fourth-av. It is not a Union office. Apply immediately.

WANTED—THREE FIRST-CLASS BARBERS; good wages; at 588 State-st.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS MALE COOK THIS morning at Grand Central Dining Rooms, corner Clark and Washington-sts.

Coachmen.

WANTED—TEAMSTER ACCUSTOMED TO handling lumber, at southeast corner Twelfth and Canal-sts.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS COACHMAN; one who understands housework and willing to make himself useful at all times, to go to Lake Forest. Apply to CHAS. GOODMAN, 43 Exchange Building, corner Clark and Washington-sts.

WANTED—TWO GOOD TEAMSTERS. INquire at 332 South Morgan-st. PETER GLYNN.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—A SALESMAN FOR WESTERN trade by an iron and steel house. One having familiarity with Western railroad trade preferred. Address stating salary, &c., IRON & STEEL, Tribune office.

WANTED—MEN LOOKING FOR EMPLOYment to call on KIMBALL & CO. 169 West Madison-st. Business legitimate. Pays better than wages.

WANTED—AT TREMONT GARDEN, TWO miles south of Brighton House, eight good farm hands; good wages. G. A. CRANE.

WANTED—A STEADY AND RELIABLE MAN to drive delivery team; good references required. C. H. BECKWITH & CO., 140 Michigan-av.

WANTED—AN ACTIVE, INTELLIGENT young man to deliver light packages and collect money. Call before 10 a. m. or after 3 p. m. J. B. ALDEN, 302 West Madison-st., Room 6.

WANTED—A MAN WHO THOROUGHLY UNderstands making and burning brick; also want two pit-shovellers, three truckers, and one sander; good wages and prompt pay guaranteed for a good day's work. Apply to FRANK DOUGLAS, 88 South Canal-st.

WANTED—100 GOOD SAWMILL HANDS; also 500 railroad laborers, free fare. Apply at 25 West Washington-st. J. ADLER, Agent.

WANTED—1,000 RAILROAD MEN FOR ILLInois, Michigan, and Wisconsin; highest wages paid; 50 sawmill and farm hands. 21 West Randolph.

WANTED—A FEW YOUNG MEN FOR THE city; those with $5 to $10 capital can have a permanent business paying $10 to $15 a week. A. RAY, 230 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—3,000 MEN FOR FIVE DIFFERENT railroads, namely: Jackson & Lansing Railroad, Houghton & Ontonagon Railroad, Wisconsin Central Railroad, Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, and Michigan Central Railroad. Wages $2 to $2.25 per day; station work at 25c to 30c per yard. Also work to be had on farms, saw mills, quarries, teamsters, brickyards, etc., at the highest wages, and free fare to most places. Apply early to CHRISTIAN & BANG, 101 South Canal-st., opposite Pittsburgh & Fort Wayne Depot.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN WITH $25 CASH to join the advertiser in a light, paying, travelling business, that pays from $5 to $20 per day. Call and see at 24 West Randolph-st. C. LEE.

WANTED—2,000 LABORERS, $2 PER DAY; 50 saw mill hands $26 to $30 per month and board. Free Fare. Apply at 28 West Madison-st. SNELL & SHAW.

WANTED—A MAN AND WIFE; WILL GIVE both a good home for services of woman; must be a good cook. English, German, or Norwegian preferred. 50 South May-st.

WANTED—THREE GOOD FARM HANDS AND a man to take charge of beater hay press. HART & BIGGS, 368 Wabash-av.

WANTED—MEN HAVING $50, TO EARN legitimately $200 per month in country. Call or address RICHARDSON, 117 Third av, Chicago.

WANTED—BOY IN A PHOTOGRAPH GALlery; one who has had some experience in the business. Apply at 89 South Halsted-st.

WANTED—MEN WITH $50, MORE OR LESS; business legitimate, and now paying $75 per week. ROSE, 120½ West Madison-st., Room 7.

WANTED—A BOY 16 TO 18 YEARS OLD, TO take care of and drive a horse with light carriage, and assist about the house. Inquire at 573 State-st.

WANTED—A MAN TO TAKE CARE OF TWO horses, drive carriage, and make himself generally useful. Apply at 334 Wabash-av., basement.

WANTED—A MAN WHO IS THOROUGHLY posted in the grocery business, and well acquainted with the North Side, to solicit orders. Apply at 257 South Halsted-st.

WANTED—WHITE WAITERS AT THE Grand Central Dining Rooms, corner Clark and Washington-sts.

WANTED—A BOY 18 TO 20 YEARS OLD, TO attend a horse and milk a cow, and to do chores around the house. Apply at 159 South Jefferson-st.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Seamstresses.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, A COMPETENT person to do family sewing; must sew neatly. 508 Fullerton-av.

WANTED—TWENTY SEAMSTRESSES AND five experienced dressmakers, at 93 Twenty-fifth st. Mrs. M. E. BOSTWICK.

WANTED—GIRLS TO SEW ON HATS AND caps at Northwestern Hat and Cap Manufactory, 88 West Randolph-st., up stairs.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED NECK-TIE hands at LEBIN & COHEN'S, 47 Hubbard-court.

WANTED—THREE DRESSMAKERS, WITH machines; only those having a thorough knowledge and experience of dressmaking will please apply; also a Wilson & Gibbs operator, at 146 West Twelfth-st.

WANTED—COMPETENT HANDS TO WORK at dressmaking. Apply at 1235 Indiana-av.

Housekeepers.

WANTED—HOUSEKEEPER; ONE WHO HAS had experience in a hotel. Apply Thursday morning at office of Lake Forest Hotel Co., 326 Wabash-av.

WANTED—AN AMERICAN OR GERMAN housekeeper to take entire charge of family of young men on a farm doing their cooking and washing; situation permanent; at 356 Wabash-av.

Domestics.

WANTED—A GOOD AMERICAN OR GERMAN girl to go to Evanston; must be a good cook, washer, and ironer. Small family and good wages. 75 Canal-st., Room 8.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork. Apply at 173 Ellis av.

WANTED—A GOOD FEMALE COOK FOR A first-class restaurant; good wages will be paid to the right person. Inquire at 717 and 719 West Madison-st.

WANTED—SCANDINAVIAN AND GERMAN girls can get first-class situations, without paying fees if they call at 94 Schiller-st., near Sedgwick.

WANTED—A GERMAN OR SWEDE GIRL TO take care of a child. Inquire at 642 West Washington-st.

WANTED—TWO GIRLS TO ASSIST IN PAStry room and two for cleaning. Apply Thursday morning at office of Lake Forest Hotel Co., 326 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS GIRL TO DO GENeral housework; good wages will be paid. Call at 469 Fulton-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL housework; must be good cook, washer and ironer. Apply at 662 Cottage Grove-av.

WANTED—A GOOD AND COMPETENT GIRL to do cooking and general housework in an ice-cream saloon. Apply at 18 East Kinzie-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL CAN FIND steady employment at 131 West Randolph-st., top floor.

WANTED—A SWEDE OR ENGLISH GIRL IN a small family to do general housework; to a competent person wages $4 a week. Apply at southeast corner of Hunore-st. and Southwestern av.

WANTED—COOK AND SECOND GIRL TO GO to Lake Forest in a private family; must fully understand their duties; good wages given. Apply to CHAS. GOODMAN, 43 Exchange Building, corner Clark and Washington-sts.

WANTED—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork in small family at No. 4 Irving place, one block west of Leavitt-st., between Adams and Monroe.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork; American or German preferred. Apply at 140 North Wood-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework; must be a good cook. Apply at 825 West Monroe-st., after 2 o'clock to-day.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork; good wages will be paid to a steady hand. Apply at once at 89 East Kinzie-st., up stairs.

WANTED—A SMART, TIDY GIRL FOR SECond work in family of twelve; wages, $4 per week. Apply at 85 South Morgan-st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO SECOND WORK and wait on table; good references required. Inquire at 269 West Washington-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL AT 665 WEST MADIson-st.

WANTED—GIRL TO DO HOUSEWORK, WITH references. 35 Centre-av.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork. Apply at 79 South Sangamon-st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork. Apply at 971 Prairie-av.

WANTED—AT 631 STATE-ST., UP STAIRS, A girl for general housework; must be a good washer and ironer; small private family.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL TO COOK, wash and iron; small family at Hyde Park; second girl in house; prefer German or Swede; references required. Call at 511 Wabash-av., Front Room, up stairs.

WANTED—AT 481 WEST MADISON-ST. A girl to do general housework.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Domestics—Continued.

WANTED—A CHAMBERMAID. APPLY AT the Madison House, 134 and 136 West Madison-st.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE GIRL TO DO housework for a family of four, at 78 North Green-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL housework at 103 West Madison-st.

WANTED—A COOK; GOOD GIRL; AT NO. 86 South Halsted-st.; Norwegian or German.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework. Apply at once at 357 Hubbard-st., between Lincoln and Robey.

WANTED—GIRL FOR SECOND WORK AND take care of children at 192 South Park-av., corner Twenty-fourth-st.

WANTED—AT 782 MICHIGAN-AV. A GOOD German chambermaid. Apply Wednesday afternoon.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL housework at 564 Michigan-av.

WANTED—TWO GOOD GIRLS; ONE WHO understands cooking, washing and ironing, the other to do general or second work. Apply at 738 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork in small family. Apply at 126 Third av.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL housework; one who can do cooking, washing and ironing, in family of two. 914 Michigan-av.

WANTED—COMPETENT GIRL AS NURSE and to do sewing in small family; Swede or German preferred. Apply at 109 South Park-av.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, AN EXPERIenced nurse to take care of a baby. Inquire in morning at 1029 Michigan-av.

WANTED—SIX GOOD SHIRT IRONERS AND one ladies' clothes ironer, at the Excelsior Laundry, 220 West Van Buren-st.

WANTED—20 GIRLS, FROM 12 TO 16 YEARS old, to make toy torpedoes at 145 South Jefferson-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—ACCOUNT BOOKS opened, closed, or examined by a competent and experienced accountant; also posting, etc., attended to evenings or during the day. Terms reasonable. A. BRASHER, 379 West Madison-st., up stairs.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, between 16 and 17 years old in a wholesale grocery. Has best of references from last employer. X 78, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, in an office (lawyer's preferred). Can bring good references if required. Address C 15, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN (Canadian) in an office, wholesale or commission house. Understands bookkeeping. Good references. T 30 Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, as travelling salesman. Has had experience in selling patent articles, and has canvassed for books, &c. Is well acquainted with the Western country. Address B 16, Tribune office, for 3 days.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN with 8 years' experience in insurance business, 3 years' experience as travelling agent; is a competent double-entry bookkeeper and shipping clerk. Willing to make himself useful in any capacity. Address F 61, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS HOTEL CLERK, by a young man of good address. Will devote his time for the benefit of his employer. Address ANTHONY, No. 17 Sixteenth-st.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED machine hand, either to run a tenoning or moulding machine, or take charge of a floor of machinery. Call or address, for three days, F H, care of V. Smellis, 699 South Canal-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST CLASS carver and sculptor, in an architectural iron foundry or wood-carving shop. Good references given. R. FORSTER, 423 West Market-st., Louisville, Ky.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A MAN WHO UNderstands his business, as foreman moulder in an iron foundry of any size or class of work. Parties in want of such a man would do well to write to 112 East Erie-st. Address J A. A situation out of the city preferred.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A PRACTICAL miller, first-class stone-dresser, and who understands every kind of millwrighting, as miller. Best references can be given. Address D D, 252 Harbine-st., Chicago, Ill.

SITUATION WANTED—TO TINNERS—A youth of 18 wants work at a tinner's; 2 years at the trade. Address TINNER, 422 West Twelfth-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A PRESSMAN OF 14 years' experience; town or country. Address PRESSMAN, 247 Orchard-st.

SITUATION WANTED—GOOD PLACE AND steady work by a good jobbing blacksmith; good hand. Call or address J C T, 346 Fifth av.

Coachmen.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN IN A private family, by a young Scandinavian, who thoroughly understands the care of horses and carriages, and will make himself useful. Address HANS OLSON, 9 and 11 Milwaukee-av.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EDUCATED young man, German, who speaks French and English, a travelling companion for a gentleman or party across the European continent. Apply at 75 Cottage Grove-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SMART BOY, who writes a good hand and is quick and correct at figures. Call at 147 Maxwell-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GIRL, AS FIRST-class cook, or washer and ironer, in a private family or boarding house. Call at 17 and 19 East Kinzie-st., between 9 and 10 o'clock a. m.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO GIRLS, AS chambermaids in hotel. Good references. Inquire at 134½ North Jefferson-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO CANADIAN girls, one to do housework and the other second work, together in one house, in a private family or small boarding house. Call at 619 South Union-st. No large boarding house need apply.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTAble girls, to work together. Can be seen at 349 Hubbard-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL (Irish) to do kitchen work where there is a second girl. Call at 891 State-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT girl, to do second work and sewing in a private family. Best city reference. Please call at 99 Burnside-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO SISTERS, one as cook, the other as second girl. Best of references. Call at or address 553 State-st., up stairs.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT girl to do general housework in a private family. Please call Wednesday at 302 Cottage Grove-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO GIRLS TO do second work; willing to assist in washing and ironing. Address 29 West Arthur-st., in rear.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SCOTCH GIRL to do housework in a small family. None but those who can pay good wages need apply. Can be seen at 12 Eldridge Court.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COOK, OR TO DO general housework in a small family, by a good girl, with best city reference. Call or address ELLEN, 812 Michigan-av., her present place, Wednesday, 12th inst., after 9 a. m.

Housekeepers.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG WIDOW lady, as housekeeper. Is well qualified to have charge of a hotel or large private dwelling. Has no objections to a bachelor or widower, or will attend upon an invalid lady and do the family sewing. Address P 75, Tribune office.

Seamstresses.

SITUATION WANTED—A DRESSMAKER will go by the day, cut and fit, and give good references. 195 South Green-st.

SITUATION WANTED—A GOOD DRESSMAKer, who can cut and fit, will go out by the day, or take work at home. 253 West Randolph-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL to do light work and sewing in a private family. No objection to going in the country. Call at 195 Catherine-st.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A LADY OF REfinement and education, as saleslady or assistant bookkeeper. Address N 61, Branch Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—CLERKSHIP—BY A lady, between 7 and 8. Has some experience in dry goods. A permanent situation more of an object than wages. Address S 26, Tribune office.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—A SPAN OF HORSES, ONE A BROWN, the other sorrel; both have white faces. A liberal reward will be paid for their return to 180 Clayton-st., cor. Laflin. HENRY WOODRICH.

LOST—A SMALL BROWN MARE, WITH STAR in forehead, white hind leg, from 22 Hull-st. By returning to above number $5 reward and all expenses will be paid.

LOST—$15 REWARD WILL BE PAID AT GAIL & Blocki's Drug Store, 57 West Randolph-st., on return of lace shawl lost at 57 West Randolph-st., last Saturday.

LOST—A HORSE—SMALL BAY, WHITE FACE, grey spot on nose and back. Any one returning to 1556 South Halsted-st. will be rewarded.

LOST—A POCKET BOOK CONTAINING ABOUT $100, was lost between 116 West Madison-st. and 185 Fifth-av.; finder will receive $25 for pocket-book and contents at 185 Fifth-av., no questions asked. W. O'BRIEN.

LOST—POCKET-BOOK CONTAINING FROM $25 to $30; was tied with a green string. Finder will confer a favor on a poor woman by returning to 200 West Chicago-av.

LOST—ON THE EVENING OF THE 8TH INST., a locket chain attached, with initials A. H. on the locket, going from 168 Twenty-second-st. to Wabash-av. and return. A liberal reward will be paid if left at 168 Twenty-second-st. A. HIRSH.

LOST—A BLUE HEIFER FROM 66 WRIGHT-st.; four small black paps; top of horns black. $5 reward by JOHN KEEFE.

LOST—ON A MADISON-ST. CAR, BETWEEN State and Market, a tortoise shell bracelet, with solid pendant. The finder will be liberally rewarded by returning it to COBB'S LIBRARY, 471 Wabash-av.

FOUND—ON CANAL-ST., TUESDAY, ROLL OF bills; owner can have same by paying for advertisement. WALTER S. HULL, 354 South Canal-st.

STRAYED—8TH INST., A SMALL RED COW, 5 years old; horns alike; good order. $10 reward for her return, or information, at 238 Calumet-av.

STRAYED OR STOLEN—BAY MARE, 9 YEARS old, no white unless on hind foot; unbroken and hard to catch; liberal reward for her return. H. T. HELM, Lake Forest.

STRAYED—ON OR ABOUT MAY 20, A MILK cow, one broken horn, only 3 teats; was mixed brown and white. Any information concerning her will be liberally rewarded by Mrs. MARY SHELTON, 94 Judd-st., Chicago.

$5 REWARD—STRAYED FROM SOUTHwestern-av. and Van Buren-st., on the 10th, a small black mare, 3 white feet, star in forehead, and an old saddle mark on back. The above reward will be paid if returned to 882 South Halsted-st. S. NORBURY.

$5 REWARD TO ANY PERSON THAT WILL return a dark brown horse with large sore on left front foot, to 854 Indiana-av. Strayed or stolen from that place Sunday night. C. W. & E. PARDRIDGE & CO.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

DR. MATHEW AND MADAM MAYNARD CAN tell of business, journeys, marriages, law suits, absent friends, lost or stolen property; can positively tell the truth about anything you wish to know; cure all diseases or no pay. 189 West Madison-st.

MADAM IDELL, THE CELEBRATED FEmale physician and astrologist, is now permanently located in Chicago. She has no equal in her profession in telling the past, present, and future. Her advice in regard to business is invaluable. Call and be convinced of her great power. Satisfaction guaranteed or no pay. By mail inclose $1 and stamp with exact age and name. Address or call on Madam IDELL, No. 150 West Washington-st.

MRS. T. J. LEWIS, BUSINESS AND MEDICAL clairvoyant, 132 West Adams-st., corner Halsted.